PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 193 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
14th	Aug.	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
20th	.. ..	Kashgir ..	9000	....	..
27th	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
10th	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
17th	.. ..	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
24th	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st	Oct. ..	Nagova ..	7000	....	..
8th	.. ..	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
15th	.. ..	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
22nd	.. ..	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
29th	.. ..	Vellore ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
2nd Aug.	Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
7th Sept.	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	110 0
21st ..	Nore ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
5th Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
16th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Moultan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT. P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Month	Steamer	Destination
16th ,	Pundua	P. Gulf extra.
*18th ,,	Dumra	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail,

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery :—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and feel. A

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		19thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	16th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	16th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool ..	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	942	..	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Asia Maru".	2561	11th Aug. 1916.	20th Aug. 1916.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	27th Aug. 1916.	5th Sept. 1916

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tatsuta Maru	M. Fujio	3412	5th Aug.	15th Aug.
Meyor Maru	M. Taniguchi	3778	12th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Yamaga Maru	S. Kudo	3791	19th Aug.	29nd Aug.
Bomb. Maru	S. Shinchara	4828	27th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,000.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru ..	4439	S. Vansel	15th Aug	24th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on applications. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 424

PETER'S.
ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

Refreshing and Delicious with either Aerated or plain water.

Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, etc.

Price Re. 1 per qrt. bottle.

PETER'S
TOMATO SAUCE.

Pure and Wholesome.

Price Annas Seven per bottle.

F. PETER & Co.
Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Iloilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be asceratined upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplande Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10.30 [illegible] p.m.
Saturd[illegible]

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

FLOORING TILES, MARBLE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY,

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES, URINALS,

BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Man[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TWO SECOND CLASS PASSAGES from Colombo to Kobe (Japan) by "Messageries Maritimes," to be transferred on reduction. Apply sharp. Box 113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4881

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches, and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two days' medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

WANTED

WANTED—A SALESMAN. Start Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 150. Apply sharp with references to Box No. 129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4896

WANTED—A complete second-hand cotton PRESSING PLANT. Write D. M. Hirakhanwala, Jalna. 4857

WANTED—Fast Gujarati Hindu Typist. Only unemployed to apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4922

WANTED—TUTIONS by a graduate strong in English and Sanskrit or engagement as family-companion. Apply to Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4918

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN LL.B., or High Court PLEADER for a Judicial appointment in a Native State in Kathiawar. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4905

WANTED by EDUCATED FRENCHMAN PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIUER FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1035

WANTED—An energetic RENT COLLECTOR on the Temporary Staff with a security of Rs. 1,000 on Rs. 30 only plus commission payable under the Trust rules. Preference will be given to Mahomedans. For further particulars apply personally to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust before 20th August, 1916. 4917

WANTED—For the Deccan British War Hospital, Poona, a qualified COMPOUNDER and DRESSER. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem. No rations or quarters. Selected candidate must be prepared to enrol in the Medical Department for the period of the War. Apply with copies of testimonials to, the OFFICER COMMANDING, Deccan British War Hospital, Poona. 4879

WANTED.—A second hand OIL ENGINE of a good make, and in perfect working order 8 to 10 B.H.P.

(2) ONE DYNAMO and complete ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT to be worked by the above engine, for use of a Cinematograph Company.

(3) ONE ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE, complete and in excellent order.

Write to Box No. 116 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," giving complete specifications, and particulars, as to price, and conditions, of all or any of the above. 4868

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the JAYA AROGYA HOSPITAL, Gwalior. Must be an experienced and capable lady of good qualifications.

Salary Rs. 250 per month, rising to Rs. 350 by annual increments of Rs. 25. Free furnished quarters allowed.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, age and nationality to be submitted to:—

W. G. NADKARNI,
Major,
Chief Medical Officer,
and Sanitary Commissioner,
Gwalior State.

4921

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In good working order, Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½. Stroke 24 Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 4760

BLACK HAIR or money returned. The "MORNING STAR" makes your Grey Hair a beautiful Black-natural-glossy. Does not stain the skin. Per box Rs. 1-8, post free, from BATLIBOI & Co., 249, Forbes Street, or THE AGENT, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 4753

FOR SALE—Complete Cotton Manufacturing Course of the International Correspondence School of London, recently purchased. Original value Rs. 300, volumes quite new reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box No. 122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4902

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

TO BE LET—On Vesava Sands facing the Sea spacious one-storied BUNGALOW with big hall, dining room, six bed rooms, spacious verandah all round. Beautifully laid out garden, complete water tap and electric light arrangements, well furnished with rich up-to-date furniture crockery, etc. Apply FRAMROZE C. BATLIWALLA, Messrs. Ralli Bros., Fort. 1089

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. YAMAGATA MARU having arrived on the 12th instant, from Japan direct the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Ladling to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAIJNATH MOTIRAM alias BENJATH MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a broker. ..... Deceased.

Bai MULLI, widow of BAIJNATH MOTIRAM, the deceased, abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Mangilal the minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar,
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 4th day of August, 1916.
Messrs. WACHA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4919

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.
THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LD.
THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.
THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SEALED TENDERS are invited by Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., C.A., the Liquidators of the above Mills for the purchase of the same in one lot at their Office No. 1 Forbes Street, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on FRIDAY, the 18th AUGUST, 1916, at which time all Tenders will be opened by the Liquidators in the presence of their Solicitor.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale for each separate Mill are the same as when the Mills were recently advertised for sale by auction except as regards the conditions of payment of deposit, which shall be 5% (five per cent.) with tender, as hereinafter mentioned, and 20% (twnty per cent.) on acceptance of the Tender. A copy of these Conditions may be had, if desired, either at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 1 Forbes Street, aforesaid, or their Attorneys, Messrs. Payne & Co., Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road.

No Tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit in cheque or cash of 5% (five per cent.) on the amount tendered.

The Liquidators are not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

If any Tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned in full without interest.

Acceptance, if any, of a Tender will be notified not later than 2 (two) days after the said 18th current.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators.

NOTICES

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1916, at 3 p.m., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 29th February, 1916.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 14th August 1916 to 24th August 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1916. 4916

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOTICHAND HARAKHCHAND, of Bombay Hindu retired pearl merchant. ..... Deceased.

1. BALLOBHAI MOTICHAND and 2. JAICHANDBHAI MOTICHAND of Bombay Hindu Merchants, residing at Chhippi Chawl, outside the Fort. The Executors named in the said Will. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
1st day of August, 1916.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
4920 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE

IS given hereby that Messrs. E. STELLA & Co., dealers in Drugs and Chemicals and Agents of Dr. Lo. Zambeletti Milan and H. K. Mulford-Philadelphia have REMOVED their office from Whiteaway's Building to new and much larger premises in QUEEN'S MANSIONS, Prescott Road, Fort.
Telephone No. 3173. 4903

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAVI VADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 1165 of 1913.

SATCHITANAND v. GANPATRAO and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Ratanlal M. Mody and Gulam Husein A. Somjee, Receivers appointed in the above Suit by a consent order made therein, dated the 17th day of October, 1914, and pursuant to the directions made by the High Court in the order, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in Bombay without the Fort at Navivady Lane in the Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said lane on the East side thereof, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 636, Old Survey No. 363 and New Survey No. 308 containing by admeasurement 369 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Shivshanker Mankoba, on the West by the said Navivady, on the North by the Oart called Rambilla belonging to Ganpatrao Moroji Zaoba and Narayen Moroji Zaoba and on the South by the property of the heirs of the late Moroba Babajee and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 19 and now under Ward No. 4966-7 and Street Nos. 55, 57.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to the Receivers at the office of Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, Solicitors and Notary Public at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

About 88 drums of bleaching powder in small lots to the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the goods undernoted on account and risk of the purchasers Messrs. D. Vadilal who after intimation, have failed to take delivery thereof:—

Arrived per S. S.	Quantity.
Malay Maru	10 tons Bleaching Powder.
Luzon Maru	8 tons Bleaching Powder.
Eboshi Maru	8 tons Bleaching Powder.
Eboshi Maru	10 tons Bleaching Powder.

Total 36 tons Bleaching Powder.

The goods will be sold as they are in iron drums (some of which are packed in wooden cases) in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid against delivery orders.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS OF LAND, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF NEW REAY ROAD AND NAWAB TANK OVERBRIDGE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), the following plots of building land:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land admeasuring 815 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate on the east side of the New Reay Road, in the City and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and at the junction of that road on its south side with the Nawab Tank Overbridge, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3597, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the Nawab Tank Overbridge, on the South by the property of Anandrao Vinayek, Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Permanandas Jeewandas, on the East by Lawrence De Lima Street, and on the West by the New Reay Road.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land admeasuring 142 square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate on the East side of the New Reay Road, in the City and Island of Bombay and at the Junction of that road on its south side with the Nawab Tank Overbridge, which piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 3597, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property of Anandrao Vinayek Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Permanandas Jeewandas, on the South by the Nawab Tank Overbridge, on the East by Lawrence De Lima Street, and on the West by the New Reay Road.

Copies of the particulars and conditions of sale, can be obtained at the Office of the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Princes Dock, or from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the property situate at Cavel, acquired from the Vicar of the Cavel Church.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE FANCY SHAWLS AND ONE CASE PUMPS.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 17th August, 1916, at 3-30 p.m., at their Rooms the following unclaimed cargo ex. s.s. "Lichtenfels."

H.G.Z. 868—2008—1 case fancy shawls.
H.G.Z. 957—2147—1 case pumps.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1873 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, 15th August, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Pyrometer with spare stem, soap, candles, glassware, Xmas letters, electric bulbs, calendars, hats matches, varnish, ghee, paint, empty gas cylinders, planks, cotton, hoop iron, bark, raisins, dry dates, rice, groundnuts, sweepings, iron bolts and nuts, 28 bags salt, and other various articles.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 66-72, 334-338, 340. Case No. 86, at the junction of Pydhowni Road and Memonwada Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Bombay's Premier Playhouse
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.

"A HONEYMOON FOR THREE"

The most delightful Cinema Comedy ever shown, featuring:

CHARLES HAWTREY, the famous London Comedian AND COMPTON COUTTS, of The Bandman Opera Co.

Further adventures of the financial genius

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD

This week "A Rheumatic Joint." A roar from start to finish.

GUS WILLAN: the Droll Lancashire Comedian.

The Rage of Bombay—The ever popular pair:

NEW SONGS & DUETS BRULL & HEMSLEY NEW DANCES

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT. Sandhurst Road. TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S GRAND SERIAL

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

First 8 parts weekly.

Don't miss it. Full of Science and Art.

WITH 12 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000.

The following are the WINNERS OF MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY and BROKEN COIN PRIZES.

Class.	I Prize.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
BOX	467 I. Coiran	784 M. Dayaram	813 E. D. Joseph.	461 T. S. Balsara.	987	1349
FIRST.	4830 A. H. Ladak	12611 Casam Rahimtulla	4851 S. Nurmahmed	6361 G. Bhaichund	4966	11262
SECOND.	37607 G. Purshotam	3377 S. Razi	8587 M. Jiwaji	31855 Bhansali	26106	26838
	12233 Sarkari	11138 Bhinde	24080 Govind	29675	32639	9353

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1916, sell by public auction at their sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

10 cases each 400 doz. pair silk finished glass bangles, sizes 1½in. to 2½in.
58 doz. Metallic Pocket Note Books.
1 case 31 doz. soft collars.
28 doz. soft collars.
5 cases crockery consisting of plates, jam pots, biscuit boxes, flower pots, flower holders, wall plates, vases jars, etc.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of a set of saddles, camp bed, roll bedding, officers tent, dressing table, baby's easychairs, wooden chests, etc.

Household furniture of an English gentleman consisting a tapestry upholstered drawing room sofas, chairs, velvet lined easy chairs, rocking chairs, reclining sofas, corner cabinets, wall cabinets, glassware, crockery, pictures, table lamp, hanging and standing lamps, etc.

SORABJI, COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY", Bombay.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminis Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminis Oil.

YOU MUST SEE

This week's most exciting instalment of that greatest of all serial Photo-plays

"GRAFT"

Episodes Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth. Each Episode complete in itself as a full two reel drama. The Harbour Transportation Trust, The Illegal Bucket Shop Trust, and The Milk Trust, are crushed this week.

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. No. 1882.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

THE FAMOUS 6 ACT ROMANTIC DRAMA:

"SECRET LOVE".

Adapted from the famous novel "THAT LASS O' LOWRIES," by MRS. BERNETT, featuring the great Universal Stars HELEN WARE, ELLA HALL, HARRY D. CAREY and HARRY CARTER.

A tale of the Lancashire Coalfields. The new mine manager at Riggan warns Bully Lowrie about smoking in the mine. There is a feud between the two and more than once the bully's daughter saves Dewick's life. After a thrilling fight on top of a rock a third person shoots Lowrie. Eventually there is an explosion in the mine. Joan rescues Dewick. When he recovers he wants to marry her, and in the end she consents. There are several minor incidents unconnected with Dewick which make the story very strong.

THE ACTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY ARE PERFECT.

SPLENDID 1 ACT COMEDY:

"FATHER'S LUCKY ESCAPE."

A funny story of a young man who was in love with an actress and how he overcomes his fater's objection to the match. Featuring MISS BILLIE RHODES.

THE LAST MAIL'S.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing: General Hospital Sports in London.—Serbia's New Army on the March.—The Czar reviews his Victorious Troops.—Royal Show at Manchester, &c.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

FOR GOOD GOODS

GO TO,

POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE,

Grant Road, Bombay.

Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 624

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

Two Fascinating and Novel Dramas.

RIP—DOG-DETECTIVE.

A wonderful story of love and vengeance in which a clever dog plays a prominent part.

THE VULTURE'S CLAW.

Another fascinating story of the Dog-Detective's adventures.

Full of most enthralling incidents.

IMPRESSIVELY REALISTIC.

DIFFICULT TO SURPASS.

Don't fail to see the clever acting of this wonderful dog. He acts like a human being, and you will enjoy all his novel performances.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani persons who desire to tone up the nervous medicines. We recommend it also to those system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard agianst debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

Few Copies only in Stock.

	Rs.	a.
The Strenous Cover	3	6
Muscular Power and Beauty	3	6
The Way of God in Marriage	3	6
A Child of Love	3	6
Physical Culture for Babies	3	6
Diseases of Men	3	6
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Confidences	1	11
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Milk Diet	1	4
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Value of Air in Strength Building	0	8
Physical Culture vs. Consumption	0	12

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Booksellers,

BOMBAY NO. 2

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WOOLLEN CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

We manufacture Carpets of any design and quality.

A variety of our ready-made stock can be seen at our shop.

A visit to our shop is sure to please you.

AHMEDABAD WOOLLEN CARPET DEPOT,

Kalbadevi Road,

Opp. the Cinema.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Mujid,

MARKET, BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Rain is almost entirely confined to Burma, north-east India and United Provinces. Weather is slightly disturbed at the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India east and in Konkan; local in Assam, east and north Punjab, west Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, east Rajputana and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy ten inches, Bassein and Akyab six, Kyaukpyu, Lashio three; Moulmein, Diamond Island and Cherrapunji two, Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur three, Burdwan, Darjeeling one and a half; Calcutta, Mymensingh, Ranchi Naya Dumka one, Daltonganj one and a half; Purnea, Darbhanga two, Patna, Bareilly three, Meerut, Roorkee two; Benares, Mainpuri one and a half; Cawnpore, Bahraich one, Rawalpindi three, Delhi two, Mount Abu one and a half; Nowgong and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in submontane Punjab.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The Monsoon has extended into the Punjab and Rajputana but continues very weak in the Peninsula. There is a slight depression at the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, East Rajputana, Central India East, and West Central Provinces; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India West, Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair and Bassein two inches; Tavoy and Diamond Island four; Moulmein one and a half; Chaibasa and Gaya one; Hazaribagh two; Patna one and a half; Benares and Allahabad three; Roorkee, Murree, Rawalpindi and Montgomery one and a half; Peshawar two; Mount Abu one and a half.

Forecast:—Some rain in Lower Sind and Gujarat and increase in East Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 Deg Fahr	29.720 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.815 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3 "
Minimum do	79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	300 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.03 Inches
Total fall during month	12.86 "
Do. do. year	61.62 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Aug	0.18 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Week.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	12	m 10 38	28 7	12	m 3 36	15 0
		10 25a	27 0		4 35a	18 9
Sun.	13	m 11 16	29 5	13	m 4 27	14 11
		11 15a	27 11		5 19a	16 11
Mon.	14	m 11 57	29 9	14	m 5 15	14 4
					6 1a	15 17
Tues.	15	m 0 7	28 6	15	m 6 1	14 10
		0 26a	29 9		6 41a	15 7
Wed	16	m 0 54	28 8	16	m 6 45	15 3
		13a 29	4		7 29a	15 0
Thur.	17	m 1 49	28 5	17	m 7 27	16 2
		1 48a	28 6		7 59a	15 4
Fri.	18	m 2 36	27 8	18	m 8 9	17 10
		2 24a	27 5		8 39a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
12 (Saturday)	5h 19m a.	7h. 0m.
13 (Sunday)	6h. 19m. a.	7h. 8m.
14 (Monday)	6h. 20m. a.	7h. 7m.
15 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m. a.	7h. 7m.
16 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m. a.	7h. 6m.
17 (Thursday)	6h. 21m. a.	7h. 6m.
18 (Friday)	6h. 21m. a.	7h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Aug. 7d.	2h. 35.6	a.m.
Full Moon	" " 13d.	9h. 30.3	p.m.
Last Quarter	" " 20d.	6h. 22.8	p.m.
New Moon	" " 28d.	10h. 54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th August 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk 663

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Rawalpindi has had 3.27in., Ambala 0.48in. and Delhi 2.30in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the adjacent districts to the east and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme north; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.89in., Mainpuri 1.66in., Jhansi 0.32in., Cawnpore 1.12in. and Allahabad 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.59in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature continues in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.38in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.18in. of rain and Khandwa 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.10in, Mormugao 0.40in. and Karwar 0.91in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general in the United Provinces and the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab and has increased and been local in the north Punjab but it has decreased in Rajputana and the Central Provinces, a few falls only being reported in these areas. In the Peninsula rainfall has been confind to the region between Ratnagiri and Mangalore on the west coast.

Fairly general rain is likely in the north and the east Punjab, local rain in the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few showers in Rajputana, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 12th of August 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (11th Aug.)	97.4	91.5	99	..	0	0
Jask	94.6	87.5	86	..	0·05	—0.01
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th Aug.)	98.7	87.7	39	..	0.48	0.31
PUNJAB						
Multan	95.8	83.2	74	..	2.67	—0.83
Rawalpindi	94.8	77.4	97	3.27	20.54	6.82
Lahore	93.0	80 3	87	..	19.00	9.62
Hissar	84.0	65.6	61	..	14.18	..
Ambala	88.7	74.3	86	0.48	21.42	6.55
Delhi	87.3	73 1	89	2.30	16 18	1.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.4	72.8	85	0.89	19.19	3.66
Mainpuri	76.9	71.6	93	1.66	?	?
Jhansi	86.4	73.3	85	0.32	24.59	2.62
Cawnpore	78.4	73 3	93	1.12	35.28	18.89
Allahabad	83 9	74.5	87	0.30	89.95	18 95
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113..	84.2	74	..	0.24	—1 63
Karachi	86.0	81.4	85	..	7.91	2 61
Ajmer	84.8	70.2	85	0.01	11.65	—0.74
Jalpore	89.2	76.0	90	0.01	13.18	0.10
Kotah	90.4	77.8	79	..	18.12	1.60
Mount Abu	70.8	66.0	99	1.59	28 69	—9 81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	83.7	80.8	81	..	7.62	—2 83
Veraval	88.1	79.0	86	..	13.78	0 80
Rajkot	86.8	74.3	82	..	14.04	—3 66
Bhavnagar Pare	89.6	76.0	82	..	9.76	—2 35
Surat	84.4	75.7	86	0.06	33..	—5.42
Ahmedabad	87.7	75.1	82	0.03	14.65	—2.27
Deesa	85.8	73.4	97	0.38	5.76	—2 43
Neemuch	82.6	73.0	94	0.03	17.90	1.85
Indore	79.8	71.9	88	0.07	28.17	4.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	73.9	86	0.04	27.20	—6.43
Saugor	80.6	73.8	89	0.07	13.74	—11.73
Hoshangabad	88.1	73.6	91	0.18	23.07	—3.44
Khandawa	82.0	73.9	90	0.12	16.90	0.39
Akola	88.4	75.6	74	0.03	4.04	5.70
Amroati	85.3	73.8	78	..	19.91	0.99
Nagpur	85.8	76.1	76	..	27.84	—0.08
Chanda	89.3	77.2	74	..	25.92	—4.24
Raipur	88.4	76.1	77	..	24.30	—6.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	80.0	82	0.03	61.51	11.73
Ratnagiri	84.1	76.8	80	0.10	97.01	24.44
Mormugao	84.0	78.9	94	0.40	86.70	16.18
Karwar	82.4	75 2	91	0.91	88.25	—0.27
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.6	73.2	72	..	12.76	2.22
Ahmednagar	85.8	69.4	77	..	16.70	7.30
Poona	78.4	70.3	82	0.11	10.94	—2.86
Sholapur	87.0	69.6	76	..	16.74	7 94
Bijapur	86.0	69.1	81	..	10.49	3.78
Belgaum	79.4	66.5	90	0.02	24 25	—2. 6
Aurangabad	84.5	69.0	90	0.04	27.36	12.50
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.8	71.9	73	..	20.27	0.97
Hyderabad	88.8	71.8	84	..	22.29	9.23
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.4	74.9	84	0.60	80.26	—5.04
Calicut	84.0	76 9	91	0.04	71 10	—2.30
Cochin	86.4	76.8	82	0.05	56.73	—1.38
Colombo	85.4	77.6	80	..	22.05	7 93
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.7	80.1	69	..	30.67	17.50
Bellary	89.6	74.7	66	..	9.96	5.46
Cuddapah	94 3	77.4	75	..	?	?
Madras	90.8	79 9	62	0.03	8.99	1.20
Bangalore	84.2	69.5	80	..	15.7.	6.89
Coimbatore	88.6	73.1	75	..	6.18	1.72
Trichinopoly	95.6	75.1	66	..	14.12	6.33
Negapatam	92.6	78.1	83	..	8.99	4.35

(Continued from Column 4.)

Co., 410 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru (s) 49 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru (s) 33 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 12.

S. S. Chinkoa from London Agents, M. M. & Co.—2 casks prussiate of potash, 260 cases mineral water, 650 drums sanitary fluid, 6 cases gelatine, 6 cases perfumed spirit, 9 casks 1 crate earthenware, 50 drums 2 casks saponified cresol, 51 cases castor oil, 26 cases chalk, 6 cases olive oil, 175 cases beer, 230 cases gin, 2 Hhd. rum, 325 cases 2 Hhds. wine, 100 cases whisky, 58 drums cement, 5 kegs alum, 3 casks soda carbonate, 27 casks plumbago, 23 cases tyres, 33 casks plumbago crucibles, 28 cases motor car and parts, 5 casks 9 crates 1 case glass bottles, 23 cases shoes, 3 cases 1 crate cycles, 365 cases medicine, 7 cases epsom salt, 1 case caustic potash, 9 cases essential oil, 10 kegs tartaric acid crystals, 5 cases spirit, 10 cases ammonia, 5 cases potassium cyanide, 43 cases salt, 10 cases starch, 5 cases hams and bacon, 40 cases chocolate and milk, 40 cases coffee and milk, 2 cases lampblack, 10 cases vegetable black, 60 cases food, 84 casks 3 barrels oil, 8 cases petroleum jelly, 4,000 cases condensed milk, 5 cases cheese, 3 crates 3 packages syrup of figs, 16 barrels emulsion, 43 cases varnish, 18 cases plaster of paris, 37 firkins 9 cases colour, 88 cases confectionery, 46 casks 188 cases vinegar, 1 packages malted milk, 15 cases infants food, 200 kegs zinc powder, 194 bales 39 cases paper, 8 cases jam, 60 cases provisions, 4 cases gripe water, 50 cases lime juice, 12 cases sarsaparilla, 30 cases hops, 15 cases virol and bovril, 38 cases sauce, 851 cases "O" stores, 627 cases biscuits, 595 drums 1,645 kegs paint, 94 cases 18 packages photo goods, 5 cases essence, 60 drums turpentine, 100 cases quaker oats, 10 bales merican fibre, 32 cases soap, 4 cases wool mats, 1 bale carpets, 20 cases tobacco, 117 cases cigarettes, 6 cases umbrella furniture, 5 cases cotton yarn, 1 case rugs, 6 bales cotton pl. 1,149 bales 24 cases cotton goods.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12th.

Mansuri	Gray	Salonica July 25
Yamagoda Maru	Kudo	Nayasaki July 8
Asia Maru	Neshi	Honkong July 20.
Pundua	Andreason	Busrah, Aug. 1

Aug. 13th.

Upada	Butler	Moulmein July 30
Singu	Reid	Rangoon July 22
Blakemoor	Barren	Alexandria July 27
Moyori Maru	Tomiyuchi	Kobe July 11

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12th.

Knowsley	Hall	Mackenzie Karachi
Lunera	Nash	Busrah via Karachi
Chinkoa	Bignald	Karachi

Aug. 13th.

Olympia	Andrew	Marseilles and Liverpool
Inaho Maru	Ogama	Kobe, etc
Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	Malvia	for London
"	Mansuri	for Genoa

*To arrive.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 11th instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 11th instant.

S. S. Mansuri:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain J. O. Gray, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Salonica, which port she had left on the 25th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Yamagoda Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yamagoda Maru, 2,346 tons, Captain K. Kudo, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Nagasaki, which port she had left on the 8th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S .S. Asia Maru:—The steamer Asia Maru, 1,482 tons, Captain Y. Nishi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hongkong, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busreh, which port she had left on the 1st instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain A. Andrew, sailed yesterday, from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Inaho Maru, 2,249 tons, Captain D. Ogama, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Singapore, Moji and Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,994 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham (Outward bound) left Liverpool on the evening of the 10th instant.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo, with a cargo of timber and 2 passengers.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 22nd ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Blakemoor:—The steamer Blakemoor, 2,406 tons, Captain E. Barren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,295 tons, Captain M. Tamiyuchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 11th ultimo, with a general cargo.

Saturday, 12th August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Marmagoa		J. F. & Co
C. & R. Standish Hall	Work	L. Dreyus & Co
D. & E. Zayani	Ockerji	H. S. Shoostre
F. Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	J. F. Co
G. Dovre	Siqulland	J. M. & Co
K. Vaux Hall		King King & Co
L. Knight Templar	Cage	K. N. & Co
N. Polygrass Castle	Turnbull	L. D. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahabadi
Indravati

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Knowsley Hall		K. N. & Co
2 Queda	Pigott	M. M. & Co
3 Canton Maru	Satyano	N. Y. K
5 Incemore	Hughes	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Tote ul Maru	Fujio	N. Y. K.
7 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Ampleforth		W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Banca		P. & O. S. N. Co
15 Dumra		M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Gallia	Capt. Saltar

ALEXANDRA DOCK

6 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ampleforth	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
Asia Maru	Nishi	M. M. Shroff
Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Firoze	Fernel	B. & P. S.N. Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bikuli
Mansuri	Grey	T. M. & Co
Newsolm	Mcolang	W. & A. G. & Co
Onda	Goss	N. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Sardula	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co
Yamagoda Maru	Kudo	O. S. K.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 12.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 2,002 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 40 cases bristles Cox's Shipping Agency, 166 tons linseed oil cake L. and F. Barraclough & Co., 65 tons tilseed oil cake L. and F. Barraclough & Co., 16 cases bristles J. A. Beghie & Co., 17 casks mangoe chutney Army and Navy Co-operative Society, 28 casks Indian chutney D. D. Framjee & Co, 5 cases medicinal drugs R. Kochkarsons & Co., 2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 476 cwt. mica Towner Jones & Co.

FOR HULL.

Ampleforth (s) 20,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 5,923 cwt. barley Volkart Bros, 16,000 cwt. cotton seed Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 10,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 8,008 cwt linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 19,500 cwt. cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Incemore (s) 10,000 cwt. cotton seed Volkart Bros, 6,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 17,540 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 7,597 cwt. tilseed Ralli Bros, 9,880 cwt. barley Ralli Bros, 2,002 cwt. myrabollams D. Veljee.

Mansuri (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rottenfels (s) 6,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 1,650 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co., 721 bales cotton yarn J. David, 750 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Banca (s) 590 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sardinia (s) 100 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 200 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 1,200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 330 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 2 cwt. ivory A. N. Miani.

Canton Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 350 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co. Inaho Maru (s) 200 cwt. old copper pots K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca (s) 262 bales cotton C. Bomanji &

(Continued in Column 3.)

Horlick's Malted Milk

An Ideal Travelling Companion

—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

No. 321, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

Do you want to ascertain before going in for our DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS.

Read the following and you will be satisfied.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER JUNAGAD STATE writes:—

"Pumps suppliedby you used this season for a lift from 20 to 150 feet. The pumps worked satisfactorily."

Write to-day for full particulars stating the depth of your well.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.

No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokeo Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, ny Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night,

In more than 50 different styles,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

LAMPS & FANCY GOODS.

SHOW ROOM

SPECIALITIES.

New varieties of fancy Dinner and Tea sets, Glass and Enamel ware, Cutlery and Plated ware, and all kinds of Stoves, etc. are always in stock.

Particular attention will be paid to mofussil orders.

Send your orders as a trial to

MEHERALLYABDULLA & Co.

Shop No. 29, SHAIK MEMON STREET,

Show Room, No. 27-28, Lalsingh Bldgs.

BOMBAY.

CORONATION CIGAR CO.

63, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Real Egyptian Cigarettes

NATURELLE Rs. 3-8 per 100

V. P. Orders promptly executed.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

A very Rare Opportunity for the Merchonts of Bombay.

Messrs. STERLING & Co.

WILL UNDERTAKE

Any Paying Agency or Represent any sound firm

IN

West Coast, including the Native States

(MALABAR COAST)

ON

Decent Terms Only

WILL GLADLY UNDERTAKE EXPORT OR IMPORT FROM AND IN THE ABOVE PLACE. POSSESS THOROUGH EXPERIENCE OF MALABAR MARKET.

Apply with offers and full particulars to:

Messrs. STERLING & Co.,

Sole Agents for UNEEDIT)A new Motor Tyre Repair Outfit) for India and Ceylon, 5/30 Mount Road, MADRAS

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Aug. 12th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	180,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	72,000
East Indian " "	236,000
American " "	1,937,000
Other " "	48,000
Total Sales	35,000
East Indian Sales..	900
Total Speculation	4,000
" Export	..
East Indian Export	100
" " Stock	58,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation..	400
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	138,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 11th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent..	15,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality).	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	66¼
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	61,000
" Exports to Great Britain	32,000
" " to France and Continent..	57,000
" " to Japan	13,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	477,000
" " Interior Ports	299,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 11th.

Consols 2½%	59½
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½ Nominal.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3%	60¾
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 11th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945..	£96½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 11th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Augt.-Sept.	71
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Aug.-Sept. Value	70/6
Tone of Wheat Strong—Good trade.	
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley. August-Sept.	52/6
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold July-Aug. Nominal	59/3
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	78/6
Toria Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Buyers	65
LINSEED.	
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	77
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Hub Nominal	£11-17-6
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£112
Copper Braziers	£145
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	40
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal	
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. Value	21/10½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec.	22
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.	23/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Dec.	24
Tone—The Market is firm.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe September.	2/-

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges
All work guaranteed for five years

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP.
FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.
Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.

Price Complete Lamp Rs. 5
Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. 12
Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.
HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT.
Abdool Rehman St., near Market, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6.	1914-5.	Difference.
Khandesh ..	362,434	246,544	+ 115,890
Central India ..	231,891	179,345	+ 52,156
Barsi & Nagar ..	249,195	168,581	+ 80,664
Berar ..	690,154	441,994	+ 255,590
Central Provinces ..	183,667	217,249	— 33,582
Compta & Dharwar..	174,992		
Northerns-Westerns..	150,349		
Coconada ..	29,793	346,798	+ 45,103
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	39,797		
Dhollera ..	103,236	193,167	— 95,929
Broach ..	261,983	242,021	+ 19,962
Rajputana ..	99,125		
N. W. Prov. ..	317,377	573,919	+ 31,466
Sind-Punjab ..	188,325		
Persian ..	542	814	— 272
American ..	.....	195	— 195
Egyptian ..	792	726	+ 66
Other Sorts ..	2,703	1,975	+ 728
Total ..	3,083,485	2,608,898	+474,587

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th Aug, 1916. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	271	250	245	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	255	245	232	..	.. Ready
	..	242	..	..	.. Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	268	254	..	..Ready & Sept.
	..	178	260	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S	..	..	262	..	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	290	..	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.	322	..	..	..	.. Ready
	303	..	..	..	.. Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	282	270	..	..	..Ready & Sept.
	290	..	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	280	266	..	..	..Ready & Sept
	289	..	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	275	275	..	..	..Ready & Sept.
	293	..	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	288	276	..	..	..Ready & Sept.
	297	..	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	265	253	..	..	..Ready & Sept.
	303	..	..	..	..25th Jan 1917
Wardha-Hinghat (M.G.)	294	282	..	..	..Ready & Sept.
	305	..	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	296	287	..	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	315	25thApril1917
	..	..	..	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	352	Ready
	..	..	..	357	Sept
Mathia (M.G.)	268	254	..	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	335	Ready & Sept.
Sawgi.-Dharwar	..	..	..	330	Ready
	..	..	..	323	Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	344	Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	346	Sept.
	..	..	..	338	Ready
	..	..	..	341	Sept
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	360	Ready
	..	..	..	350	Sept.
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	290	..	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 12th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Rates. Rs. a. p.	Ready Delivery. As. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	39 8 0	6 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	39 0 0	6 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	40 0 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 9 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 2 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 11 0	9 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 6 0	8 12 0
Teeiseed, White 60-15 ..	48 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25 ..	44 0 0	....
" Black ..	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50 ..	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts ..	44 8 0	....
Mowraseed ..	4 0 0	4 3 0
Jow-I ..	33 0 0	4 11 6
Arundia ..	37 0 0	
Forward.	As. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	0 0 0	
Linseed May ..	9 10 3	
Whe t Aug.-Sept. ..	6 4 0	
Jawa Aug.-Sept. ..	4 13 0	
Linseed Sept. ..	9 0 3	
Arundia ..	37 8 0	
Rapeseed April-May ..	7 4 0	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 12.

At the Share Market to-day a large turnover took place in the jute mill shares, the prices being again very firm. Coal shares changed hands to a moderate extent with rates unchanged and steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Kuardi 16-4, 16-8; Lakurka 22-4, 22-8; Nodiha 7-12, 8; Nowaghur 18-8, 18-12; Samla Kendra 11-8, 11-12; Seetarampore 14-8; Teetulmuri 12-12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 400, 402, 404; Auckland (ord) 176; Clive (ord) 128, 129; Delta (ord) 379, 380;; Empire (ord) 36-12, 37; Fort Gloster (ord) 402, 403, 404, 405; Howrah (ord) 231, 232; Hooghly (ord) 49, 49-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 331, 331-8, 332; Kankinarrah (ord) 451, 452, 454; Lawrence (ord) 252, 253; Union (ord) 374 to 377.

Miscellaneous:—Belvedere Jute 5 per cent. (deb) par; Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 130; Khardah Jute 5 per cent. (deb) par.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-8 to 75-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-14 to 76-2.

The firm of Rai Bahadur Rocha Ram and Sons, Contractors, Abbottabad, has been approved by the Government of the Punjab as applicant for a prospecting license to prospect minerals. This appears to be in connection with the discovery of earth oil in North-West Punjab.

THE BIGGEST STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
Motor and Motor Cycle Accessories.
All sorts of Horns, all sorts of Head, Side and Tail Lamps. Accumulators, Dash Board Mirrors, High tension and Low tension wire. Motor Dash Watches, Body fittings, all sorts and of all makes; Sparking Plugs, Ball Bearings of all sizes just arrived. Tyre sundries, H. F. Vulcanizers and all sorts of spare parts and tools. Zenith carburetters, steel bolts and nuts, Stepney wheels. Ford Car spare parts, all sorts of Motor Tools, Whittle Belting, Brake lining, etc., etc. Fresh stock is received every mail.
AT MODERATE PRICE.
BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic address—
"Motolaunch" Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE,

NEED FOR LEGISLATION.

DOONGERSI GANJI & Co. ..... Plaintiff.

v.

JETHMAL JAMNADAS ..... Defendant.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendant, a sum of Rs. 3,000 lent by the plaintiff to the firm of Vallabhdas Kalliansee & Co., in which firm the defendant was alleged to be a partner.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Strangman appeared for the defendant.

In 1914, the plaintiffs petitioned to have three persons Kallianji Umersi. Vallabhdas, Kallianji, and Jethmal Jamnadas the defendants adjudicated insolvents. The plaintiffs alleged that these three persons were partners in the firm of Vallabhdas Kallianjee & Co., that the plaintiffs were creditors of the firm for Rs. 3,000 and that the firm was in insolvent circumstances. On this petition all the alleged partners were adjudiated insolvents. Some time thereafter the defendant applied to have the adjudication order against him set aside on the ground that he was not a partner in the firm of Vallabhdas Kallianji & Co. The Commissioner in Insolvency set aside the adjudication order as against the defendant reserving the costs of that order and directing that if the plaintiffs filed a suit within two months to have the defendant declared a partner in the firm of Vallabhdas Kallianji & Co., the Court deciding that suit should deal with the reserved costs. Thereupon the plaintiffs filed the present suit seeking a declaration that the defendant was a partner in that firm and recovery from him of the Rs. 3,000 lent to the firm by the plaintiffs.

The defence was that the defendant had joined the firm as a cashier in 1911. In 1913, the defendant and two others had entered into a partnership with the firm of Vallabhdas Kallianji & Co., the business of this partnership being that of commission agents. He contended that the plaintiffs' loan was made to Vallabhdas Kallianji & Co., and not to this commission agency partnership which was distinct and in which alone, the defendant was a partner.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that the case before him was one of a much too common class of cases which were always recurrent. They had firms, ostensibly partnership firms, but, consisting of an indeterminate number of partners, who, according to their fears and expectations came in or went out pretty much at pleasure. He had on many occasions expressed the strongest opinion in favour of early legislation compelling the registration of partnerships in all the Presidency Towns at any rate so as to put a stop to all such dishonest practices and particularly to prevent public time and money being wasted in useless and profitless trials. The dishonest practice he referred to was the system of carrying on business in a firm's name, the component parts of the firm being from first to last kaleidoscopic, some member being put forward to give the firm credit with the public, and then, as soon as the business proved unprofitable either secretly withdrawing or asserting that from the first they never were partners and in that manner trying to evade their obligations and giving rise to difficult litigation. It was obviously almost impossible in most cases to be sure whether persons sought to be affected with liability as partners in firms of this character really were at any given moment partners or servants. With an eye to contingencies the shrewder and wealthier members of such firms usually conducted them in such a manner as to give colour at least to their contention when need arose that they were munims or managers and never partners at all; and, bearing in mind that trusted munims did undoubtedly sign for the firm, and, in the absence of their master carried on the greater part of the business of the firms, it was easy to see how difficult it must always be when a contest arose to determine with confidence what the true relations of such persons might have been to the firm for which they had been working. In all such cases, the true criterion would, in his Lordship's opinion, be to what extent had the man, who denied that he was, or ever had been a partner, held himself out to the public in that character and been allowed by the firm so to hold himself out. The question became more complicated as a mere question of fact when, as in the case before his Lordship, the defendant admitted that he had all along been a partner in the insolvent firm but fought to evade the special liability in suit on the ground that he was only a partner in a certain portion of that firm's activities. In his Lordship's opinion no court acquainted with the conditions of business in Bombay ought to tolerate a defence of that kind. If a man was known to be a partner in a business which the public could not know was divided into compartments, so to speak, and the business was carried on under one firm name and in one *pedhi*, the inevitable result was that the public would conclude, and rightly conclude that the man was in every sense a partner of the firm. His Lordship then summarized the evidence in the case and came to the conclusion that in reality as well as in holding out the defendant was at all times, material to the suit, a partner in the firm of Vallabhdas Kallianji and Co. There was a decree for the plaintiffs with all costs including the costs reserved by the Commissioner in Insolvency.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Tyabji Dahyabhai and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

COMMISSION AGENTS CLAIM.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

BRIJIVALLABHDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, A FIRM Plaintiffs.

vs.

SRINATH JASRUP AND OTHERS ..... Defendants.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, shroffs and commission agents, doing business at Bombay against the four defendants carrying on business at Khandwa and Barwha under the name and style of Jasrup Bejnath, for recovery of a sum of Rs. 4,142-8-0 alleged to be due from them in respect of a commission agency account.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. T. T. Strangman and Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the defendants.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the plaintiffs were that the plaintiffs acted as commission agents for the defendants who, in Samvat year 1969, consigned to the plaintiffs (as their commission agents) cotton for sale in Bombay. The plaintiffs used to accept hundis drawn by the defendants against consignments of cotton or otherwise and also send cash to the defendants. The statements of accounts were submitted by the plaintiffs to the defendants from time to time. The statement of account for 1916 was in due course sent to them and they did not dispute the correctness thereof. The balance due was Rs. 4,142-8-0 including interest upto 11th day of Mah Sud 1971.

DEFENDANTS' COUNTERCLAIM.

The defendants' case was that they had dealings with the plaintiffs from Samvat year 1966 in Hundies. In that year at the request of the plaintiffs the defendants sent cotton to them for sale in Bombay. The defendants alleged that the plaintiffs were not entitled to sell any of the cotton so sent to them without their consent. The defendants also denied that they drew Hundies against the consignments of cotton as alleged by the plaintiffs. The Hundies drawn by them from time to time had no relation to the consignments of cotton. Further the defendants' contention was that notwithstanding their express instructions to the plaintiffs not to sell the cotton, the plaintiffs sold 137 bales of cotton at the rate of Rs. 179 per candy, on or about 31st July 1913. If these bales had not been sold then, they could have been sold in September 1913, at the rate of Rs. 263 per candy. Therefore, they contended that they were entitled to credit in their account with the plaintiffs at the rate of Rs. 263 per candy for the said 137 bales. They also denied that the sum Rs. 4,142-8-0 or any other sum was due by them to the plaintiffs and counterclaimed any sum that might be due to them at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

His Lordship held that the plaintiffs' claim was right and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,942-8-0 with interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 3,876-8-0 from 27th January, 1915. The defendants were to pay 19/20th of the plaintiffs' costs.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messers. Motichand and Devidas.

Solicitors for defendants:—Messers. Dikshit and Purshotamrai.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 14TH OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EVIDENCE ON DAMAGES.

1462-15.—Dastur & Co., The Narsingirji Mfg., Co., Ld. v. Bhalabhai Nanabhai & Edgelow G W & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1039-15.—Mans H M & Co., Haji Umer Haji Maneck v. Ahmed Jangoo, & ors, Patell & Eze, Part Heard, 11-8-16, against 3 and 4 Deft. only.

M J 190-16.—In Person, Alfred B Chalet v. Lucy Alfred Chalet, & anr.

M J 569-16.—Payne & Co., Atwell May Gibson v. Charlotte Alice Gibson, & anr.

943-15.—N C Dalal, Khimchand Sobhagchand, a firm v. Mir Mahomed Alibhoy, Captain & Vaidya.

1052-15.—Payne & Co., Burjor Framroz R Joshi v. Mahomad Dada & Co., Wadia G & Co.

1187-15.—Matubhai J & M, The National Financing Comr. Corptn., Ltd. v. Narmadashanker Karjiwan, Hiralal & Co.

835-15.—Surajmal & Co., Ramgopal Buldev v. Gopikisson Radhakisson, Unwalla P & P.

1080-15.—Khunderao L & M, Abdul Rahiman Shaik Ahmed v. Alli Saheb Hoosein Saheb Zariwalla & ors, Manecklal & Co., Motichand & D.

685-13.—Captain & V, Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kesurchand Gandhi, Motichand & D.

1199-15.—Manecklal & Co., Mahadev Rajaram Bodas v. Sirdar Waghji Kaverji Raje Shirke, & anr.

1244-15.—Daphtary F & D, Raghavji Khimji, & ors v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar, Co., Ltd., Payne & Co.

S C Ct. 500-18495-15.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navi Co., Ltd., v. Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

63-15.—Motichand & D, Hiralal Bakoredas, a firm, v. Govindram Umedram, & ors, Captain & V.

988-14.—Kanga & Sayani, Ramzanalli Rajaballi v. Swami Ratankirte Guru Ratankuti, Mulji & Tha.

1378-14.—Payne & Co., Manmohandas Ramji & Co., a firm, v. Mohanji Kanji, Ardesir H D & Co.

256-16.—Patell & Ez., Kasamalli Meherali Aurangabadi v. Rahim Ramji, Manecklal & Co.

270-16.—Mehta D & L, Jaitha Mulji & Co., a firm, v. The Century Spg & Wg. Co., Ld., Craigie B & C.

283-16.—Payne & Co., Bachibai, widow v. Moosabhai Hassambhai, & ors, Jeh S M & H, Matu J & M, Payne & Co., Captain & V.

284-16.—Ard H D & Co., Amratlal Kalidas v. Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed, Sabnis & G.

300-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Perojshaw Jamasji Patel v. Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, Ard H D & Co.

311-16.—Captain & V., Kuppaji Dollaji & Co., a firm, v. Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Essa, & anr, Ard H D & Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

760-16.—Payne & Co., Khimji Assur Veerji v. A. Blascheck & Co., a firm, & anr.

778-16.—Jehangir & S, Abdullabhai Fazullabhai v. Salebhai Amiruddin.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

549-15.—Payne and Co., Ichalal Jagmohandas & anr v. Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm, v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daph F & D, Part Heard, 31-7-16.

T & I J 10-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw Edulji Patel v. Bachubai Ardesir Patel, Ard H D & Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administrator General of Bombay v. Indrasing Jasraj, & ors, Mer K & Co., As per J O 16-6-16.

FOR DETERMINATION OF A QUESTION.

266-16.—Ragh N & Co., Chemanlal Poonjiram Pandya, v. Bai Manger, widow, Dik D & P.

LONG CAUSES.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a Pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhailanlal.

S C Ct 460-16767-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Rarkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

1337-15.—Payne & Co., Lakhaji Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

197-15.—Shroff D & D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mullibai, widow, v. C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, & ors v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dik D & P, Jivanbhai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edg G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash & Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

1242-15.—N C Dalal Maneckchand Kissondas Mutha, v. Keshav Raghupoti Bharad, G H Dalal.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

362-15.—G H Dalal Chotalal Ranchordas, & ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas, & anr, Mehta D & L.

FOR DISMISSAL.

84-15.—Khund L & M, Messrs. Yeshwant Rabu Vete, a firm, v. Messrs. Syed Ibrahim valad Syed Gousu Sahib, a firm, Motichand & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

779-16.—Bhimji & Co., Nandji Govindji v. Amichand Khushaldas, and ors, M B Chothia, Part Heard.

742-16.—Pandia and Co., Laxmibai, widow v. Radhabai, Dubash and Co.

39-16.—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Look Jassim bin Abdul Wahab, Bhaishanker K & G.

215-16.—Captain and V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana & ors, v. Ebrahimbhai, Mehta D & L, Little and Co.

138-16.—Vachha and Co., Gangadas Mulji v. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal Saji, and anr, Surveyor and Co.

137-16.—Mehta D & L, Messrs. Shivji Gordhan, a firm v. Hassan Chelwassetty Gundasetty and Bros., a firm, and anr, Hirilal and Co.

1238-15.—Mirza M and M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom K E Cama and ors, Payne and Co., Dastur and Co.

188-16.—Purnanand & Co., Madhowji Hirji v. Jagsey Khimji, a firm, & anr, Captain and V.

257-16.—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas, and ors v. Khimi Walji, and anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

1090-15.—Jam R & D, Mariambibi, widow, & anr v. Bisnillabi, widow, & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Sm B & Co.

SEQUEL TO COOCH BEHAR THEFT CASE

A CORRECTION BY VICE-PRESIDENT OF STATE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

In connection with the recent telegrams reporting the termination of the Cooch Behar palace theft case, Mr. J. S. Milligan, I.C.S., Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council writes correcting the following inaccuracies:—"It was stated in a telegram that the accused prayed for pardon and offered to banish themselves and their families from Cooch Behar for ever. The facts are that the petitions of the accused contained the definite assertion of innocence. Their reason for throwing themselves unreservedly on the mercy of His Highness was that they were faced with financial ruin owing to their heavy legal expenses. Their proposals to leave Cooch Behar were expressed in the following terms:—"Whatever order your Highness may think fit to pass on this petition, your petitioner and other members of his family feel that in view of all that has happened it would be advisable for him and the other members of his family to withdraw altogether from Cooch Behar and they crave your Highness's permission to do so before the end of September, but they hope and pray that your Highness will be graciously pleased to afford them all reasonable facilities to dispose of their properties in Cooch Behar and pending such disposal for the management thereof."

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

PROTEST BY MAHOMEDAN MEMBERS REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board at which the Government order determining the new constitution of the Board was read, Syed Fazlur Rehman on behalf of the Mahomedan members of the Boord moved a resolution of protest.

The proposal was supported by three other Moslem members and was opposed by the European and Hindu members and rejected by 9 votes to 4.

A further proposal of the Moslem members that no election should be held till the proceedings of the Board be sent to the local Government was also rejected by 10 votes to 4. The new elections will be held on the 28th August for the Moslems and the Marwaris and on the 29th August for the non-Moslems, and the new Board will come into existence on the 1st September.

A Gazette notification announces the dismissal from Government service of Moonshi Barkat Ali Bhatei, Subordinate Judge under suspension, at Lyallpur, who was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a bribery case.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
Price on application.,
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

POONA RACES.

RESULTS AND DETAILS.

The following are the detailed results of Saturday's racing at Poona. A discriptive account appears in our Sunday edition:—

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Khan Bahadur Isra Hoosein Khan's OXFORD, 9-3, Bowley 1
Mr. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' SULTAN, 9-1, W. Huxley 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANGLER, 8-7, Pullin 3
Mr. Abdul Karim Essa's DARTMOOR, 7-3, Purtoosingh 4
Also Ran:—Porridge 9-3, Hudban 9-3, Platinum 7-7, Result 9-1, Caledonia 9-1, Adriatic 8-13, Rosymorn 8-13, Garibaldi, 8-13, Neptune 8-13, Bikanir 8-11, Ormuz 8-11, Renown 8-11, Aberdeen 8-7.

The Race:—They got off well together and kept in an unbroken line for a hundred yards, then Oxford, attended by Sultan, came to a head of affairs and from home turn Oxford held clear lead, but soon Sultan went up to him and for a moment it looked either's race, but finally Oxford shook off Sultan and came in a easy winner by 1½, 10 and 4 lengths.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 35-8; Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21-8.

Time:—1 min. 31 secs.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Nawab Najafali Khan and A. S. Oomer's LIGHTNING, 8-7, A. Templeman 1
Mr. Heath's CROMDALE, 8-13, Hardy 2
Mr. P. Stewart's FAIRY GOLD, 8-7, Barrett 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's JUSTICE, 8-11, Buckley 4
Also Ran:—Remmes 9-3, Rahad 9-3, Panama 9-3, Golden Sparrow 9-1, Nyvaro 9-1, Sheridan 8-13, Acetine 8-11, Salim 8-11, Czar 8-11, Barjora 8-7, Cox 7-7, Raven 7-7, Arabian Boy 7-3 (cd. 7-4).

The Race:—From fairly good start the aptly named Lightning shot to the front. With Cromdale following a couple of lengths behind, these two were conspicuously separated from the rest of the field. Then on turning into the straight Cromdale made strenuous efforts to get on terms with the leader but failed, and Lightning won by 1½, 2 and 1½ lengths.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 120-8; Places, Rs. 35-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 23.

Time:—1 min. 28 secs.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's KAIUMERS, 8-7, Barrett 1
Mr. Bateman's CHALLENGER, 8-0 (cd. 8-1), Bowley 2
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 9-1, Trahan 3
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ELDORADO, 8-10, Hardy 4
Also Ran:—Blackboy, Benhur 9-2, Old Joe 8-12, Essad Pasha 8-10, Lot 8-9, Shimran 8-3, Paradise 8-2, American Spot 7-13, Present 7-10, Advance 7-5 (cd. 7-6), Jemadar 7-2, Murpho 7-2, England 7-1 (cd. 7-5), Tawakul 7-0.

The Race:—From an even left off Tawdry showed out for a brief space; then was passed by Kaiumers who settled down with the lead from Jemadar and Shimran till at the quarter mile Challenger came up to the leading trio, and as they turned into the straight Kaiumers and Challenger were almost level in front. But in the last hundred yards Kaiumers drew away and won, coming in winner by 1½, 2 and 3 lengths.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 27-8; Places, Rs. 31-8, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 55-8.

Time:—2 min. 3 secs.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Hajee Osman Sait's AUBREY, 8-5, Ruiz 1
Mr. Heath's LUCKY THOUGHT, 8-10, Hardy 2
Mr. Tarrant's VITAL, 8-2, Collis 3
Mr. Frank's MATCHLESS, 8-2, Trahan ... 4
Also Ran:—Simons Hope 9-9, Final Proof 9-4, King's Head 9-2, Megale 9-1, Borgie 7-13, Mintspear 9-6, Athlete 8-11, Decorum 8-10, Spring Daisy 7-8, Double Fluke 8-7, Chastity 8-4, Lady Douglas 8-0, Little Speed 7-13, Dancing Mistress 7-10 (cd. 7-12), Kit Grey Leg 7-8, Adelaide II 6-13.

The Race:—After Double Fluke and Final Proof gave trouble at the post they were eventually sent away on excellent terms and Lucky Thought and Vital in company cut out the work till they turned into the straight where Aubrey came up

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 1st of Shravan Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 14th of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 8th (Depadar) of Aspandid, 1285.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, 13th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 18 m. **Sunset:** 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, August 15.

Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford" and Variety at 6-30 and 9-45. p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Aug. 14.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.

Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 15th instant at 6 p.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday the 17th instant.
Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles. No Bandoliers.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held next week as follows. Every evening except Wednesday 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous at the Bandstand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.

Parade.—Monday, August 21st being a Public Holiday there will be a Field Day. All members are expected to attend.

Message books, road maps and compasses should be brought by all Non-Commissioned Officers.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Bandra Station so as to arrive there at 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station 6-35 a.m.
One "Feed" to be carried on the saddle.
Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous Bandra Station 7 a.m.

Smoking Concert.—At the Volunteer Club Saturday 19th August, 9-30 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from Troop Leaders or the Sergeant Major, Bombay Volunteer Rifles at Headquarters.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

Aug. 12.

No. 265—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, the 14th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sergt. F. Power.

No. 266.—PARADES:—
Monday 7 a.m. Physical Training Class.
Tuesday 7 a.m. N. C. O.'s 15 pdr. Skeleton Gun Drill. Remaining Rifle and Marching Drill.
Thursday 7 a.m. Physical Training Class.
Thursday 6-45 p.m. Lecture by Captain H. Starkey, B.V.A., entitled "Range finding instruments, land service."

No. 267.—LEAVE.
2nd-Lieutenant H. G. Weber, No. 1 Company, is granted leave of absence from 12-8-16 to 13-8-16 both dates inclusive.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Parades.—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES:—
There will be a meeting of the Entertainment Committee at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant.
A General Meeting, will be held at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on 23rd instant on business relating to B.V.A., Rifle Association.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug 14.

277. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Coy. during week ending 19th instant. Next for duty "E" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

278. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company.—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys.—Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys.—Friday evenings.
"G" Company.—Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Company.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

279. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

280. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

281. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Company.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order without arms.
"G" Company.—Coy. Parade on Tuesday 15th instant and Thursday 17th instant, Fall in at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and Shorts.
Recruits.—Recruits will attend the above parades.
Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for Bayonet Fighting will attend the above noted Company parades.
Maxim Gun Section.—Parade at the Gymkhana on Tuesday 15th at 7-15 a.m. and at Headquarters on Friday 18th instant at 7-15 a.m.

282. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—
No. 8935 Vol. D. C. Weir, "J" (Scots) Coy. from 3rd August 1916.
No. 8936 Vol. A. J. Hesse, "G" Coy. from 2nd August 1916.
No. 8937 Vol. A. H. Spink, "G" Coy. from 8th August 1916.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.
VOLUNTEER CLUB.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Volunteer Club on Saturday, August 19th, at 9-30 p.m. Tickets price One Rupee each, which may be obtained from the Sergeant Major at Headquarters.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Aug. 14.

765. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 19th August 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
"B" Company, Monday 5-30 p.m. and Friday 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
Recruits, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
"A" Company, Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, Shirts.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Thursday, at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Field defences," Friday at 7-15 p.m. Drill order.
At the Engineering College:—
"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun parades Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.

766. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further order. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters office two days beforehand.
Miniature Rifle Club, Ladies matches I and II, Gentlemens 4, 5 and 6 Tuesday at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

767. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.
No. 3778 Vol. J. A. Bretto "G" Company (Deceased).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing, at 6 p.m.

THE FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of July, the total number of patients treated in this despensary was 9,658, of whom 4,104 were males 2,808 females and 2,746 children.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. Percy Anestey, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, will deliver a public lecture on "Working Class Education in England," this evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton, I.C.S., will preside.

A TECHNICAL RESEARCH SCHOLER

Among the seven research scholarships, tenable for one year in the Manchester School of Technology (Faculty of Technology in the University of Manchester), awarded this year, is one of £100 awarded to Mr. K. H. Vakil, B.A. (Bombay), B. Sc., Tech. This is the first time that such research scholarships have been awarded by the Manchester University, or, for the matter of that, any British University. Lord Haldane, in the House of Lords, recently called attention to the national need for a largely increased supply of university-trained engineers, chemists, and other technologists. The report of the Council for organising the British engineering industry (a body which represents some 200 firms of manufacturing engineers, mainly in the neighbourhood of Manchester) had also urged that the majority of men who look forward to occupying positions on the higher staffs of engineering works should receive a university training in engineering.

PARSI NEW YEAR CARDS.

We have received from the Praja Bandhu Printing works, Ahmedabad, an assortment of their nicely printed Parsi New Year Greeting Cards in English and Gujerati. We are given to understand that this is the first attempt on the part of the press to issue such cards. If it be so, the Praja Bandhu Press deserves every congratulation, not only on its commendable enterprise, but also on the excellence of the printing, the appropriate colour designs and texts, and general execution of the turnout.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th August was 29.8-6 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

At a meeting of the Agra Zamindars' Association held at Allahabad a proposal was put forward that the Zamindars of these provinces through the agency of their own association should help the Government in raising recruits for the transport corps.

The Governor-General in Council has authorised the United Provinces State Board of Medical Examinations to confer in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates or other documents stating that the holder is qualified to practise the western medical science.

TREACHER & CO. LTD.

DR. SUKHIA'S ENQUIRIES.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN DIRECTORS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, was held on Saturday to confirm the resolutions passed at a previous meeting. Mr. B. H. Warden presided.

At the outset Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that he wanted to move a proposition.

The Chairman said Dr. Sukhia could not do that before the principal resolution was proposed, and he therefore proposed "that the Company be wound up voluntarily".

Dr. Sukhia then said that before the question of winding up was decided by the company, he begged to propose "That the board of directors be requested to submit a report to the shareholders as to the methods adopted by them in conducting the business of the company during the last twelve months and especially on the following points:—Whether Mr. S. N. Gazdar or anyone else was entrusted by the Board with full power to conduct the business of the Company, and if so with what powers and under what authority the board delegated such power; whether since such delegation of authority goods were sold away at less than the usual sale price; whether some of the goods of the company were sold to some persons at lesser prices than those at which similar goods were sold to others; whether a large quantity of stationery and indoor games advertised for sale by public auction was not sold; whether it was afterwards sold at Rs. 2,400 or thereabouts whereas its cost price was about Rs. 7,000; whether jewellery was sold under cost price; whether optical goods worth about Rs. 700 were sold for Rs. 350 or thereabouts; whether crockery was sold under cost price; what was the total value of the good which were sold in this manner; were not some of the goods found missing during the sale, and if so what and of what value, was not any brokerage received for the deposit with the Central Bank of Rs. 45,000 and if so who received it; whether any of the directors, and if so who, purchased company's shares; under what authority did the Board sell off immoveable properties of the company; how are the sale proceeds of such properties invested?"

Dr. Sukhia said there would be something said which the directors would not like to be published and he therefore suggested that the representatives of the press should go out.

The Chairman informed Dr. Sukhia that the sense of the meeting was that the reporters should remain.

Dr. Sukhia then said the directorate had no authority to delegate the power to conduct the business of the company to one man. If the goods had been sold at the proper prices they would have fetched about Rs. 56,000 more. It had been brought to his notice that several things including optical goods, jewellery etc., had been sold under cost price. He denied that he had come there with any spirit of opposition, but he was only anxious to know whether there was any foundation for the allegations made against the conduct of the Board. If there was, then, Dr. Sukhia continued, it would have to be taken notice of by a Court of Law. As far as he knew one gentleman was asked to dispose of his 91 shares, and he actually sold them to one or more directors. But though this was done some months ago the shares had not yet been transferred in the register of the company. Dr. Sukhia further alleged that the directors in this way had destroyed a large number of votes.

Mr. K. Nariman rose to a point of order when Dr. Sukhia began to mention the names of the directors who had bought shares during the last twelve months. Mr. Nariman said it was irrelevant for Dr. Sukhia to give those details there, inasmuch as they had met there simply to confirm the resolutions passed at the previous meeting, and if Dr. Sukhia had to say anything he ought to have attended that meeting.

Mr. M. Khakhar said Dr. Sukhia should not take up their time.

The Chairman, ruled that Dr. Sukhia was entitled to speak, but he warned him not to make irrelevant remarks.

Dr. Sukhia said that before the liquidation was thought of by the shareholders, the directors decided to sell off properties, thereby bringing a forced liquidation. Mr. Gazdar was put in full power by the directorate without the sanction of the shareholders, and Mr. Gazdar did what he liked. Without the sanction of the shareholders the directorate could not stop the business, and yet they had done so.

Dr. Sorab Kias seconded Dr. Sukhia's proposition, which on being put to the vote was lost, only two out of about 34 shareholders present voting for it. Dr. Sukhia thereupon demanded a poll. Some confusion arose with regard to the proxies, which were eventually under legal advice withdrawn.

The Chairman then put to the meeting the original resolution and it was declared carried by an overwhelming majority, Drs. Sukhia and Kias only voting against it.

APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR.

Dr. D. B. Master moved the second resolution, "That Mr. Shapurji Nowroji Gazder be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up and that his remuneration be Rs. 20,000."

To this Dr. Sukhia moved the following amendment: "That Mr. Shapurji B. Billimoria, and failing him Mr. Pherozeshah Bamji, be appointed a liquidator of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 in lump."

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was lost and the original resolution carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Ardeshir E. Dalal then proposed "that this meeting is of opinion that it has the confidence of the shareholders in their directors and that what they have done for putting the company into liquidations."

Dr. Sukhia objected to this proposition being passed, on the ground that it was not on the agenda, but the Chairman overruled the objection and the proposition was carried.

This concluded the business of the extraordinary general meeting, and the fifty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was then held, Mr. B. H. Warden presiding.

The Chairman proposed "That the audited accounts of the company made up to the 31st March, 1916, and the Directors' report be adopted.

To this Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment "That the consideration of the report and the balance-sheet be postponed for a fortnight."

Dr. Sukhia said the big amounts, namely, of Rs. 28,903 and Rs. 61,218 written off by the directors this year demanded explanation.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition that the directors' report be adopted was carried.

Mr. Sorabji B. Master was re-elected a director, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting was held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Friday:—

(1). To consider the proposal of holding a Provincial Educational Conference in Bombay at a convenient date to be fixed at the Meeting:

(2). To form a working Committee if the holding of the Conference be decided upon, and.

(3) To consider the question of starting a permanent organisation in Bombay devoted to the spread of education in the Presidency.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt., was in the chair and several other leading gentlemen were present. After a long discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This Meeting considers that it is desirable to hold a Bombay Presidency Educational Conference, and resolves that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number be appointed (1) for settling the educational questions to be taken up at the Conference;

(2). For inviting educational experts and others to write papers on those questions;

(3). For bringing forward at the Conference the proposal of starting an educational Bureau;

(4). For fixing the date of the Conference, and,

(5). For determining all the necessary measures in connection with the same."

The following is the list of the Committee.

Chairman.—Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, Kt.

Hon. Secretaries.—Messrs. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Shankerlal G. Banker, Uttamlal K. Trivedi.

Members.—The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Messrs. N. M. Samartha, C. M. Cursetjee, Hirlal D. Nanavati, Mansukhlal A. Master, A. V. Thakkar, N. B. Vibhakar, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Joshi, D. M. Vakil, J. H. Majumdar, Rev. Father Goodier, C. M. Desai, S. S. Mehta, Morarji Kamdar, A. R. Wadia.

Ladies and gentlemen interested in education, and desirous of joining the Committee and of otherwise co-operating in the work of the Conference are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretaries.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General W. E. Bunbury to be temporary Divisional Commander vice General Watkins.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be Second-Lieutenant:—

(Cavalry Branch) J. A. Pope, S. W. Limmat, T. Gilbert, J. H. Sanders, R. P. Dalley, A. L. Hoyle, A. J. Bell, R. Ellis, E. P. Mointosh, J. C. T. Rivett-Carnac, N. M. A. Cows.

(Infantry Branch). E. O. King, P. B. C. Evelegh, J. K. Williams, L. R. S. Bourke, H. C. Crossle, F. Ludlow, E. H. P. Jolly, W. Kirkpatrick, H. F. Knight, H. R. Gould, W. C. Milne, H. F. S. Collins, J. L. Grant, W. E. Eversted, W. E. Bushby, C. G. Adam, D. Maclachlan, M. R. W. Johnson, D. R. Farrell, H. G. Davidson, N. N. Farrel, H. G. Furness, W. B. Haoughton, J. A. Scroggie, J. A. Scott, G. T. H. Harding, F. V. Wylie, G. Bartholomew, L. A. Bishop, K. G. Digby, W. D. V. Slesser, F. S. Vyall, T. H. Maloy, T. H. G. Stevens, G. J. H. Quilter, R. St. J. Mitchell, W. H. Payton, N. Donie, A. Mccfacken, M. S. Beyts, R. W. Tobin, I. J. Brown, G. St Q. Cameron, P. S. Legeyt, S. T. Stubbs, R. Moxon, A. S. H. Perry, R. Gorst, A. Brown, S. Davis, X. Majors, J. M. Wooley, J. H. Hugo, W. M. Kenrick, R. H. Price and R. Bryson.

Second-Lieutenant N. J. Read I. A. R.O. resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Ellis retires from service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major A. J. H. Grey, of the Political Department is posted as Assistant Resident, Mewar; Sir John Donald, Resident, Waziristan, had two months' leave. Major A. H. E. Morse, of the Bombay Political Department has been placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. M. L. Darling I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are permanently appointed to the first division of the superior Traffic Branch of Post and Telegraph establishment:—Mr. C. Sowerby-Coo, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. C. D. De V. Babington, Mr. D. D. Bannerjee, Mr. J. G. Berrie, Mr. E. T. De Monte, Mr. M. F. D. J. Sice, Mr. H. R. W. Charles, Mr. H. M Finch, Mr. P. N. Mitra.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Guiterman, I.C.S., resigns the Indian Civil Service.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S MISSION TO ITALY.

CORDIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MILAN, Aug. 13.

Mr. Runciman received an ovation on his arrival here after two days' economic conference at Pallanza with the Italian Ministers of Railways and Commerce.

Mr. Runciman in a speech said that the conference had settled a number of difficulties and the supply of coal and other necessaries to Italy would probably shortly be assured with the reduction in the price of coal in France. He intimated his willingness to facilitate the transit of Italian produce to England and said that Great Britain was prepared to support efforts to develop the Italian mercantile marine.

Signor de Nava, the Minister of Commerce, said that the conference had been very cordial. It was a further step in the development of Anglo-Italian relations.

DEFENCE OF GUILLEMONT.

BOCHE LAYS TRAPS FOR BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Correspondents at the front dwell on the strength of Guillemont. One correspondent describes the strength around there as very obstinate up to the present. The wily Boche has laid traps there, of the existence of which we are fully aware. Another correspondent says those who have penetrated the village, have found it somewhat of a rat trap so heavy is the portcullis of fire the enemy lets fall behind any advance. Nevertheless our trenches are moving forward and the village fortress is weakening before siege tactics. All the while the enemy is concentrating more and more both his guns and his men. The personal messages the Kaiser is sending to the garrisons on this front are alone sufficient proof of the intensity of the German effort and the fear of a break through.

The correspondent first quoted referring to what he calls a grotesque German statement of the British casualties in June, says:—We naturally lost a good many men at the beginning of our thrust. Since then we have been able to throw the enemy back at much smaller sacrifice. We are improving on our experience every day and the same time taking a heavy toll of the Boche. I am confident that from the 1st July to the present day more Germans than British have been put out of action. Nothing is more expensive to the Boche than his endeavours to recover lost ground. He simply decimates his own ranks and facilitates the carrying out of our inexorable advance.

DUTCH OPINION ON FALL OF GORIZIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 11:—The "Central News" correspondent at Rome states the enemy has been driven out of all positions east of Gorizia and projectiles no longer reach the town. The population is resuming its ordinary business.

"The Times" Amsterdam correspondent states that the fall of Gorizia has brought the military prestige of Austria and Germany in Holland unprecedently low. It is recognised that the triumph of the Entente is definitely assured and reprisals for maltreatment of the Dutch by Germany are demanded.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION IN GREECE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—From information which has come to me from Hellenic sources in this country matters are far from satisfactory in Greece. A vigorous anti-Entente propaganda is being carried out throughout the country and its object is that people shall not be allowed freedom of action at coming elections. The disturbing feature is that the active element in all this propaganda consists of certain conscripts recently disbanded who have formed themselves into political unions which have received in a certain measure recognition from court circles. The opinion of those in touch with Greek affairs, is that the Entente may have more trouble unless they take further energetic action.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

One British, one Spanish, two French, one Norwegian and one Japanese steamers have been sunk, three of them in the Channel. The Japanese vessel was sunk in the Mediterranean and the submarine fired on the crew.

The report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in the Punjab for 1915-16 shows that during the year the number of registered companies with share capital continued to dwindle. In 1913-14 it was 146, in 1914-15 it fell to 99, and at the end of 1915-16 the number was 88.

Sir James Meston opened on Saturday at Benares the Sriram Luchminarayan Hindu Hospital which is endowed by Mr. Sriram Konaria, a Marwari merchant of Calcutta.

A FRACAS IN FALKLAND ROAD.

MAKRANIS ATTACK POLICEMEN.

SEVERAL INJURED.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Falkland Road on Saturday night, when a fight occurred between a number of Makranis and Police sepoys, resulting in more or less serious injuries to several persons.

It appears that the Makranis used to go to a house on Foras Road where a Hindu woman had lately arrived from Karachi. A few days ago the woman left the place and went to a house in Falkland Road, where the Makranis also went on Saturday night and asked her to return to the house in Foras Road. She refused to do so, whereupon it is alleged the Makranis attempted to drag her by force. She resisted, when it is further alleged one of the Makranis assaulted her with a knife, causing injuries on her hand.

A number of passers-by and the Police sepoy on duty in the locality ran to her assistance. Shortly after, some more Police sepoys arrived on the scene and tried to arrest the Makranis. A fight ensued between them. The Police sepoy who had arrived first on the scene sustained some wounds on the hand, while some of the other sepoys were also injured by the sticks which the Makranis freely used. The sepoys succeeded in arresting four of the Makranis, about an equal number of the latter making good their escape. The woman was taken to hospital where her wounds were dressed and she was allowed to go home.

COMMERCIAL

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	3000
Futures at New York October	..	..	14.11+9
" " January	..	..	14.41+9
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	14.10
" Orleans	..	..	14.00
Futures at New Orleans October	..	..	13.95+9
" " January	..	..	14.25+7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	9¾
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	60¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 12th.

Consols 2½%	..	..	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ % (Nominal)	..	..	49¾
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	..	..	76¾
Government Securities 3 o/o	..	..	60¾

EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 12th.

Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.14 No change

WAR LOANS

3½ % 1925—1928	..	..	..	..	..	£86/
4½ % 1925—1945	..	..	..	..	..	£96

COUNCIL BILLS

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Berlin Cheques on London	31 11/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6 3/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady-featureless.	
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 7/8
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) 6 per cent since 13th ultimo.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F Aug.-Sept. Seibrs	72
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Aug.-Sept. Seibers	70/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa fe 61½ lbs	61

BARLEY.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs Expected early Sept. paid.	
Karachi Barley Augt.-Sept	55

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Fold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship July-Augt. Nominal	59/3
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Nominal	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Buyers	76/6
Toria Rapeseed:—Aug.-Sept. Buyers	65
Linseed Calcutta Aug. Sept Buyers	77

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (round delivered per ton July-August. Hull Nominal	£11-17-6

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£112
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metal	144
Hard Spelter	40
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.G.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept Value	2/10/
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept Value.	4/3½

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

In the Karachi freight market little fresh business in passing owing to the scarcity of tonnage, but three charters for August and September are reported at 92-6, and higher rates have been paid for the limited parcel space offering.

The shipments of wheat from Karachi up to the end of July were hardly 125,000 tons, the lowest recorded since the last famine year of 1908.

ALBANIAN REVOLTS AGAINST AUSTRIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 10:—The Exchange Company's correspondent at Athens learns on reliable authority that one hundred Turco-Albanians severely punished a strong Austrian detachment in Mozani region, while the Albanians at Lonsua killed Austrian officials and appointed Albanians.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

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All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 14, 1916.

AN URGENT EDUCATIONAL NEED.

Much has recently been said and written about the proposed Arts College for Women in this Presidency. Some educationists of great experience like Prof. Pranjpye have maintained that it would be merely in the nature of a luxury and that, having regard especially to the fact that the college would teach the same subjects as the Ordinary Arts Colleges in the University there is no necessity for employing a large and highly paid staff for teaching classes which are likely to be comparatively small. The general assumption underlying this contention is that, so far as this Presidency is concerned, there is no objection to girls attending the colleges open to men,—an assumption that is based more on general impressions than warranted by actual facts. But apart from this, there is the one essential consideration which those who object to having a separate college for women overlook,—a consideration that puts into the shade all arguments,—and there are a few valid and strong arguments,—in favour of their view.

And it is from the standpoint of this consideration that the advisability of having an institution of this character must be judged. For the only legitimate criterion as regards any proposal for the advancement of education of women in this country is, whether it is of a nature calculated to help forward this advance more effectively than any other proposal that may be suggested. It has been a common experience in every country that education cannot permeate the masses until an atmosphere favourable to it has been created. Such an atmosphere can only be created if higher education has first obtained a firm and sound footing. This apparent paradox explains the view that what we need most at present, if the education of girls is to advance, is an increasing number of well-educated women who, whether as teachers, mothers and wives, will stimulate the desire for education among girls and women of their own circles and thus help forward the diffusion of knowledge among the women of the country. It might, with some show of reason, be contended that it is no use wasting public money in starting a new and separate college when the existing men's colleges can easily provide for the education of the limited number of Indian girls who take to higher education. To this, there is first the obvious reply that Government reports cannot afford us an adequate idea of the large number of girl students educated in girls' schools, who have been and are prevented from prosecuting their studies further merely because of the lack of special facilities for them. Again, it cannot be too much insisted upon that education is the last thing in regard to which business ideas of demand and supply have any applicability. There was certainly no demand for English education when it was first introduced in this country. Education in this as in any other backward country can only make substantial progress if it is carried to the very doors of the people. And no agency can, for this purpose, be more potential than that supplied by an ever-growing band of well-educated Indian women.

How important a part separate colleges for women can play in the spread of female education is very clearly and unmistakably indicated in the report of the second year's working of the Madras Government College for Women recently published. When this college was started about two years ago, there were not wanting those who gloomily prophesized that it would be a failure in a country where the state of higher and secondary education of women was too bad to be paralleled in any part of the world. This prophecy is, fortunately, falsified as a perusal of the report amply proves. For, not only has the college shown steady increase in strength, in spite of the establishment of another college for women in the city under Missionary auspices, but the success of the institution reveals one or two salient features that are as encouraging as they are specially worthy of note. The number of Hindu students shows a very satisfactory increase, namely, from 14 to 21, and these students now constitute nearly half the local strength of the college. But what is even more eloquent of the new spirit and the growing desire for education is that the Hindu students have taken kindly to the college hostel and are now prepared to live in it, away from their parents or guardians. It is, again, as a Madras contemporary points out, a proof of the great usefulness of the institution, that it should have been able to attract girls from almost all parts of the Presidency, including territories under Indian Rulers, even such distant parts as Ceylon and Cochin, Vizagapatam and Kurnol being represented on its rolls. All this, indeed, cannot but afford a good deal of melancholy gratification,—melancholy, because after nearly a century of the establishment of British rule we find the Government of India frankly admitting that "the education of girls remains to be organised",—a statement the significance of which cannot be more clearly brought home than by the fact that Madras is the only city in the country where the Government have been maintaining a separate college for women,—and that too for the last two years only. It is, however, no use weeping over past misfortune and past neglect. What we need at present is to be up and doing. A Government College for Women has proved a remarkable success in a very short period,—and in Madras Presidency which is supposed to be a stronghold of orthodoxy. There is then all the greater reason to expect that a similar college established in comparatively more free and more progressive Bombay will prove successful. It is imperative, therefore, that no time should be lost in bringing out the scheme for a Women's College from the pigeon-holes of the Secretariat and in seeing that it soon materializes into reality.

ECONOMICS OF THE WAR.

Since the outbreak of the war, it has been found for the first time that the index number of 45 commodities declined 4.1 per cent., in June last. The fall is general save in textiles which is considered to be owing to their large demand for purposes of the war by the belligerents. And since the Allies are now going ahead in their offensive operations in all theatres of war, it is expected in circles well known for their authoritative opinion on such an economic fact, that a further fall is inevitable, albeit, that there may be a spasmodic rise owing to fortuitous causes. It should be remembered that during the war, prices have steadily risen from 81.2 (the index number at the outbreak) to 135.4. What may then be the cause of the fall of 4.1 per cent., since June last? It is held to be the confidence established among the British people by the great advance made in the offensive movements, leading to the ultimate triumph of the Allies, since that month. Between June, 1914, and May, 1916, the rise was fully 66.7 per cent. It is observed that the greatest rise was in vegetable foods which advanced as high as 80 per cent. None can accurately guess the limit to the fall of which June was the certain beginning. Very much must depend on the stocks in the hands of wholesale merchants and retail dealers. It is thought that the last class, who have enriched themselves exceedingly during the war, are well stacked. Then large profits have been invested in these, of course, in view of the great boom that must take place on the first opportunity following peace.

Apart from this, the course of prices will greatly depend on the opinion which the public may now entertain on the duration of the war. If the nation is optimistic, as it might well be on the basis of the successes of the last eight weeks, there will be a certain tendency for a steady fall. There are statisticians, with historic lore, who argue from the analogy of the Peninsular War of a century ago, that as the prospects of peace increased prices steadily fell. The index number in 1809 was 189. A year after Waterloo, it fell to 110, after that and up to 1822, there was alternately a rise and a fall. In the last year it declined to 105. At the same time, it has to be remembered that the destruction of buildings, factories and all instruments of production has been on so enormous a scale, in no way comparable with the Peninsular War, that prices of a variety of raw materials must remain high, till normality is reached which can only be at a slow peace. *Per contra*, there are other supplies which being purely for war purposes, are bound to contract in demand. Minerals and raw materials whose production has been enormously stimulated by the war, must fall. The production of foodstuffs is certain to be greatly stimulated. Agricultural products, therefore, stand a very good chance of remunerative prices for some years after the war, having special regard to the fact that Great Britain is determined, so far as it can help, to diminish its imports of food supplies from abroad to a material extent. Of course it never can be self-contained and independent as India is in the matter of food of the masses, or as the United States or Russia or Hungary.

It will, however, be an interesting question for bankers and financiers as to what will be the price of the precious metals? What may be the production of gold and silver? How much the supply of the cheaper metal may be stimulated among those of the Continental Powers who are known to be poor and never very flush of the yellow metal? It should be remembered that these are only neogoldists, having established a gold currency during the last 12 or 15 years. Of course, France, England and Germany will stick to gold; but it will be a problem for the other European countries as to what gold supplies they will be able to secure in the great scramble for gold which must arise soon after the conclusion of the war. What, in short, will be the new par of exchange between silver and gold? Having regard to the immense resources which will be necessary for the poor Continental countries to recuperate themselves for the losses incurred in the war, directly or indirectly, and for the recruitment and re-equipment of the army and for paying the heavy interest charge on the Ossas of national debt incurred, it need not cause surprise were the cheaper metal to come again into great requisition. In that case bimetallism may rise phoenix-like once more to regulate the par of exchange. Let us wait and see.

Official and Personal.

The voting for a member of the Imperial Legislative Council by the Mahomedans of the Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions of Bengal resulted on Saturday as follows:—Mr. Abdur Rahim Buksh Ellahi 92 votes (elected) and Mr. Golam Hussain Ariff 80.

Notes of the Day.

No Need for Undue Optimism.

"Undue optimism as a result of the Allies' successes", says a Reuter's special service telegram, "is deprecated by experts." We do not know that we required any expert advice on that score. Most of us are well aware that much remains to be accomplished on all the fronts, and are content so long as progress continues without any set-backs, and the enemy is kept on the move everywhere and forced to expend as much human material as possible, even if the process has to last into next year. But the experts quoted by Reuter seem to be a little over-solicitous for other people's caution. The fall of Stanislau, they say on August 10th, is not likely without severe fighting, as though anybody supposed it was, and the very next day Petrograd reports that Stanislau has been occupied "after a fight." Then the experts are good enough to warn us that the Italians must still conquer the bulk of an extensive fortress before reaching Trieste. We do not suppose that the most undue optimist thought that they were going to walk into Trieste immediately after hoisting the Italian flag over Gorizia. But the vigour of the Italian offensive and the brilliance of the operations resulting in the occupation of Gorizia justify an optimistic view of the future. In the meanwhile we have the gratifying news that the Italians have occupied the whole of the Doberdo Plateau and have reached the line of the Vallone. And the news of the fall of Stanislau is quickly followed by the announcement that General Sakharoff has completed a seven weeks' task with the capture of the whole line of the Strypa and the enemy's winter base on the Tarnopol-Buczacz front, this second blow making General Bothmer's task of extricating his army almost insuperable. We do not need the aid of undue optimism to enable us to appreciate the importance of these successes.

On the Somme.

The recent lull in activity on the Somme front has ended, so far as the French are concerned, with a brilliant victory east of Hardecourt and the capture of all the trenches and fortified works of the German third position on a front of six-and-a-half kilometres and to a depth of from 600 to 1,000 metres together with 1,000 prisoners and 20 machine-guns. The position on the British front remains unchanged, but it may be expected that the attack on the third German positions will shortly become general along the whole of the theatre of recent activity. It is notable that it has been thought necessary to hold a joint conference in Paris at which the War Ministers and Generals Joffre, Castelnau and Maurice were present. The result is that "complete harmony exists in reference to the progress of the joint military operations." That is very nice but only what was expected. What we are not told, and cannot expect to be told of course, is what the conference discussed and decided as to the operations of the immediate future. One of the most noted French military critics warned the public in Mail week not to be disappointed if they had to wait some time for the capture of Peronne for which everyone was looking. The Higher Command would not risk a frontal attack on Peronne and the taking of the place might not be even contemplated. So far as a direct assault on Peronne is concerned, that may be so, but its fall and that of Mont St. Quentin is aimed at, whether it comes about by direct assault or by more ambiguous methods. We remarked the other day that it would be probably found at various stages of the offensive that necessity for reconsideration of detailed plans would arise, and this is no doubt the reason for the consultation which has just been held in Paris.

The Bengal Regiment.

The accounts contained in the Calcutta telegram regarding the proposed Bengali regiment while they clearly show that the experiment will be a decided success, must also afford a much-needed lesson to the Government. Not only are recruits pouring in in large numbers, but all of them belong to the literate and respectable classes. —classes from which in other more favoured countries military officers and not privates are generally drawn. These men are, however, prepared to make every sacrifice, —if only for the opportunity to serve the cause of the Empire, which is that of their own country. Nothing illustrates this better than their indifference to mere material considerations of pay and emoluments. Yet these are not the only men in Bengal or in any other part of the country who are waiting for an opportunity to give account of themselves as soldiers of the King-Emperor. What is, therefore, needed is favourable opportunity, and scope for the realisation of their burning desire.

German Anxiety for Austria.

Discussions in the German press show that the position of the Austrians is regarded in Germany, as it well might be, with profound anxiety,—so much so, indeed, that the Military correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung." is unable to suppress the following remarks:—

Even west of Kolomea the Austrians and Hungarians have not found sufficient strength to withstand the enemy. The interests, however, of the entire front now demand of the Austrians and Hungarians that they shall soon make a halt. For even the most heroic courage of our troops can avail nothing if the adjoining positions are not held.

One wonders how the Berlin Censor came to pass this.

How England Hears the Guns.

Literary men describing the same thing, are said never to agree as to their facts. There are, however, certain points of resemblance in the description,—eloquent as well as vivid,—written by two well-known writers of the thunder of guns in France as heard from the Sussex Downs. "Across fifty miles of sea and fifty miles of land," writes Alpha of the Plough in "The Star,"

"the sound is borne to us. When once detached as it were from the vague murmurs of the breathing air it becomes curiously insistent. It throbs on the ear almost like the beating of a pulse—baleful, sepulchral, like the strokes of doom. We begin counting them, and wondering whether they are the guns of the enemy or our own, speculating as to the course of the battle."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's is the other description:

"The sound rose and fell like a strange throbbing, and seemed like the beating of innumerable small hammers beating out the world's destiny and welding together two great neighbour nations which were crushing to powder the powers of evil."

The Wireless-Room Tradition.

The pluck and staunchness of the wireless operators has made a new tradition of the sea since the war began. This wireless room tradition is a living thing, and with every fresh disaster, the operator with the receiver over his ears, who goes on quietly pressing his levers and sending out the call, knows that he must live upto it. A proper recognition of the valour of the operators was made at a dinner at Torcadero in mail week, when about a score of Marconi men assembled to receive the thanks of the Marconi Company. Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the chairman, spoke in high appreciation of the countless brave deeds that have been performed, without the stimulus of anything spectacular, throughout the long series of U boat outrages on merchant vessels. At the dinner, according to a Home contemporary,

a modest and touching speech was made by Operator Jones, of the Appam, in proposing "Our brothers on the sea." The young men, —most operators on ships are in the twenties, —round the tables all had fine stories to tell if they wished, but operators are not usually fond of talking heroics. Among them were McCormick and Leith, of the Lusitania, who went on sending out the S. O. S. (a purely conventional code, by the way. The idea that it means "Save our souls, or something like that, is a joke in the service) when most people were making for the boats.

It has been quite a common experience for an operator to be shipwrecked three or four times during the war:

Shrimpton, for instance, was wrecked on the Cobequid early in 1914; he was on the Kaipara when she fell into the clutches of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and was wounded on the Drumcree when the ship was torpedoed in May last year. J. F. Rea had a great adventure on the ever-famous Anglo-Californian. While the submarine was circling round the liner, raining in shot and shell, Rea was radiating out his call for help. After Captain Pawslow had been killed on the bridge, and for the hours the terrible shelling lasted, he was at his post, and came with the ship safe into Queenstown. He has received a gold watch from the Admiralty for his bravery. There are scores of stories quite as inspiring, some well known from the newspapers, others only recorded in the Marconi paper.

A Fine Example of Economy.

We have heard no end of admonitions in favour of economy during the war. That preaching and practising are very separate departments of the activities of the House of Commons as of those of the Secretariats in this country is shown by a ponderous volume issued to members in mail week and purchasable by the public for the sum of 1s. 6d. It is printed on good paper (regardless of restricted imports), and its title, according to an English contemporary, is

"Numerical List and Index to the Sessional Printed Papers of February 10, 1914—September 18, 1914." There were no fewer than 102 volumes of these papers, and the catalogue and index are really a wondrous achievement, especially in war time. First there is a citation of volumes running to Page IX., next there is a numerical list of Bills and Reports mounting to XCII.—and there the Roman characters end. The index to the foregoing lot then starts, and it runs to 129 folio pages. The most precise of persons are here catered for. I find: "Blackfriars Bridge" (see London); "Trout" (see Fisheries); "Whisky" (see Wines); "Worship, Places of" (see Places of Worship), and so on. It is a fine piece of careful indexing—and a fine piece of waste just now.

RECENT AIR-RAID.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

It is officially announced that it has now been ascertained that eight deaths occurred in the air raid on the 8th instant. The total damage consisted of four small houses and a shop wrecked, three houses and three shops damaged and a number of small houses and cottages slightly damaged. Fifty feet of a colliery railway were torn up and a horse was killed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED VICTORIES.

FRENCH CAPTURE THIRD LINE.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN GAINS.

The French attacked the third German position from the east of Hardecourt to the Somme opposite Buscourt and captured all trenches and fortified works on a front of six and a half kilometres to a depth of from 600 to 1000 metres. They captured the southern part of the village of Maurepas and the cemetery.

The British have made progress north of Bazentin-le-Petit and north-west of Pozieres. They now hold all the positions necessary for further progress on Pozieres Plateau, but they will have to consolidate their conquests before again attacking.

It is officially stated from Petrograd that seven weeks' efforts of General Sakharoff culminated yesterday in the capture of the last sector on the fortified enemy rampart from the Pripet to the Roumanian frontier.

Stanislau has been occupied by the Russians. It is considered to be a very strategic position being 75 miles from Lemberg and the centre of five railways, three of which are already in Russian hands. They have also captured Monasterzyska and Nadworna.

The French have advanced and occupied the hill south of Doiran and the railway station south of the town.

The Italians have occupied the whole Doberdo Plateau and reached the line of the Vallone.

The British cavalry in the Canal zone are in contact with the Turkish rearguard at Hodelbisha, northward of Birelbad and the British are threatening the enemy's line at various points.

It is reported from Copenhagen that a large German fleet, emerged from the Kiel Canal on Thursday and was sighted from Tranderup proceeding along Little Belt at full speed.

BRILLIANT SUCCESSES ON ALL FRONTS.

FRENCH CAPTURE THIRD LINE DEFENCES.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY STANISLAU AND NA DWORNA.

FRENCH VICTORY ON THE SOMME.

THIRD LINE DEFENCES CAPTURED.

ON A FRONT OF SIX KILOMETRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 13.

Last nights' communiqué said:—The French, north of the Somme attacked the third German position from the east of Hardecourt to the Somme opposite Buscourt and captured all trenches and fortified works on a front of six and a half kilometres to a depth of from 600 to 1,000 metres. We took 1,000 prisoners and 30 machineguns. The French captured the southern part of the village of Maurepas and the cemetery.

A German counterattack between Maurepas and Clery broke down under our fire.

The French executed numerous destructive bombardments south of the Somme. There has been an intense artillery duel east of Verdun.

FRENCH BOMBARDMENT NORTH OF SOMME.

AIR-RAID ON ENEMY STATIONS A ND BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 11.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—We destructively bombarded enemy organisations north of the Somme. There have been only minor operations elsewhere.

French air-squadrons bombed the railway station and barracks at Vouzieres and the railway station at Bazancourt.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN TRENCHES BRILLIANTLY STORMED.

FRENCH PROGRESS NORTH OF HEM WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 12.

Last night's communiqué said, north of the Somme several German trenches were brilliantly stormed this afternoon.

A fortified quarry and two small woods north of Hem Wood were also captured by the French, who established new lines on the saddle south of Maurepas and along the Maurepas-Ham Road.

There was an intense artillery duel south of the Somme and bombardment on the Verdun front.

A German aeroplane was felled south of Douaumont by an American pilot.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH RETAIN POSSESSION OF CAPTURED GROUND.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 12.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—We organised a new front north of the Somme. A vigorous German attack on the quarry north of Hem Wood captured by us yesterday was repulsed with losses.

The enemy attack on La Maisonette was driven back by a curtain of fire. We advanced south of Thiaumont Work.

Two enemy attacks on Fleury were entirely repulsed. Our reconnaissances penetrated Hem Wood and east of the station of Hem where they discovered a great many German corpses.

GERMANS' "WALL OF STEEL."

EFFECT OF ALLIES' CEASELESS BATTERING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.

While the Allies have been battering the enemy on every side for weeks, the Germans have observed complete silence regarding their intentions and German papers have been talking of the impenetrable wall of steel on both the frontiers.

A German communiqué on Friday evening made the first admission that the wall had been shaken, saying, "Re-grouping of troops to meet the re-grouping of Russians is proceeding."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Kitchener Fund now amounts to over £2,13,000. Lloyds have given £10,500.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Duke of Connaught has given £250 sterling and the Chartered Bank £105 to the Kitchener Fund.

BRITISH PROGRESS AT POZIERES.

ALSO NORTH OF BAZENTIN-LE-PETIT.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

A communiqué from General Haig this afternoon says:—North of Bazentin-le-Petit and north-west of Pozieres we have made progress.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we inflicted considerable loss on the enemy in taking trenches, a determined counter-attack on which was repulsed with heavy enemy loss.

We successfully raided a ruined farm within the enemy lines south of Ypres.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ABORTIVE EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—The enemy made renewed efforts to recapture the trenches lately wrested from him on the high ground north of Pozieres delivering a strong infantry attack yesterday evening supported by heavy artillery. This was repulsed with heavy enemy loss. He in no place succeeded in piercing our positions. Elsewhere there has been no change.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HAVOC BY BRITISH AEROPLANES.

ZEPPELIN SHEDS AND RAILWAY SIDINGS BOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig said the situation is unchanged between the Ancre and the Somme. There was normal trench warfare on the rest of the British front.

Besides numerous daily raids the Royal Flying Corps has recently made successful long-distance raids on Zeppelin sheds at Brussels, railway sidings at Mons, railway sidings and airship sheds at Namur and railway stations at Busigny and Courtrai, both of which have been twice attacked.

Only two out of 68 raiding machines failed to return.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NO CHANGE ON BRITISH FRONT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.

General Haig in a communiqué last night said:—Between the Ancre and the Somme the position has undergone no change. South-East of Ypres, the enemy attempted to leave their trenches to attack. The attempt was defeated.

BRITISH CONSOLIDATING GROUND GAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Aug. 11.

The British now hold all the positions necessary for further progress on Pozieres Plateau, but they will have to consolidate their conquests before again attacking.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ALLIES' MILITARY OPERATIONS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS CONFER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS. Aug. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George, General Maurice and Colonel Buckley conferred with M. Briand and Ministers for War and Munitions, also with Generals Joffre and Castelnau. It is announced that the discussion showed that complete harmony existed in reference to the progress of the joint military operations.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

Eleven vessels have been sunk including the steamers Sanbernardo, British; Sebastiano, Italian; Henri-Elisa Marie, French; Lanevang and Smtratra N.N., Danish and Sora, Norwegian.

GEN. SAKHAROFF'S PUSH.

WHOLE STRYPA LINE CARRIED.

CAPTURE OF SOUTHERN DEFENCES COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.

A communiqué says:—Seven weeks' efforts of General Sakharoff under the direction of General Brussiloff have culminated to-day in the capture of six fortified villages and woods, the whole line of the river Strypa and the enemy's winter base on the Tarnopol-Buczacz front, the whole constituting the last sector of the fortified enemy rampart from the Pripet to the Rumanian frontier.

FALL OF STANISLAU.

ENEMY'S ENERMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.

Stanislau has been occupied by the Russians after a fight. They are now following on the heels of the beaten enemy in the westerly direction.

An official statement records continued advance on the right bank of the Sereth, where over 14,000 prisoners have been taken since August 4th. The enemy's loss has been enormous.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE OF STANISLAU.

MOST PRECARIOUS POSITION OF GENERAL BOTHMER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

Stanislau is 75 miles from Lemberg and is the centre of five railways, three of which are already in Russian hands. It is only 14 miles from Halicz, the possession of which will give the Russians control of the most important artery of the defence of Lemberg. The position of General Bothmer is now most precarious. He can only retreat along the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway, against which General Sakharoff is advancing from the south, while General Letchitzky, south of the Dniester, has struck a shrewd blow against Bothmer's rear.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MONASTERZYSKA.

The Russians north of the Dniester are advancing at a pace which will soon threaten Halicz. A communiqué mentions that they have captured Monasterzyska after a fierce fight, and have crossed the river Zylota Lipa.

ALTOGETHER 23,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The fighting which has taken place on the banks and tributaries of the Dniester is described in a communiqué as being very fierce. Capture of altogether 23,000 Austrians and Germans was recorded yesterday, but the slaughter of the enemy was tremendous.

The Austrians and Germans destroyed the bridges, but the Russians fought for and won the fords, and advanced in overwhelming strength, clearing the woods and villages on the banks.

Russian cavalry was most effective in breaking up enemy counter-attacks by repeated charges, throwing the massed formations into confusion.

A GERMAN REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

When Monasterzyska was captured a Russian mounted machine-gun detachment got in the rear of a German regiment and annihilated it.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIANS OCCUPY NADWORNA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.

The Russians have occupied the important town of Nadworna, 20 miles south-west of Stanislau.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

OBSTINATE FIGHTING ROUND BITLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.

The Russians are pressing onward in Galicia following the enemy, who have abandoned the prepared positions on the rivers flowing into the Dniester. Stanislau was not damaged.

Obstinate fighting continues northward of Bitlis.

GEN. BOTHMER'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

The latest Russian successes constitute the gain of from four to eight miles on a front of 35 miles against Gen. Bothmer's Austro-German army which constitutes the Austrian centre in Galicia. Its northern and southern wings are already dangerously outflanked by the Russian Istak and Stanislau salients respectively and with his communications now menaced General Bothmer has evidently begun to retreat along the whole front which extended from the north-west of Tarnopol to a point west of Buczacz.

FIGHTING IN CANAL ZONE.

TURKISH LINE THREATENED.

CAVALRY IN CONTACT WITH ENEMY REARGUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
CAIRO, Aug. 12.

News from Sinai shows that the British are continuously harassing the Turks, inflicting very heavy casualties and taking prisoners.

LATER.

The Commander-in-Chief in Egypt reports that the cavalry are in contact with the Turkish rearguard, at Hodelhisha, northward of Birelabd and the British are threatening the enemy's line at various points. The enemy is constantly employed removing his dead of whom there are a number before the Turkish position at Birelabd.

ENEMY'S VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 11

Official reports from Egypt state that the Turks have made further retreat under pressure of our mounted troops. Turkish counter-attacks have been repulsed. Enemy casualties have been very heavy.

Our cavalry remained in observation of the enemy, who retired to their retrenchments.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

IMPROVED SITUATION IN PERSIA.

GOVERNMENT'S SINCERE DESIRE TO WORK WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said the situation in Persia had recently decidedly improved with the arrest or dispersal of German agents. There was good reason for hoping that the improvement would be maintained. He hoped that an arrangement between Britain and Persia regarding financial and other questions would shortly be made. The Persian Government had shown a sincere desire to work with the Allies. (Cheers). British officers would be employed in officering the gendarmerie in Southern Persia.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

Lord Robert Cecil also stated that we had warned the Porte that it would be held responsible for the safety of British prisoners in Turkey.

Mr. Forster announced that we had now 425 Turkish officers and 9,598 man prisoners, exclusive of those recently captured in Egypt.

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Mr. Forster said he was afraid he could not say that the general health of the troops in Mesopotamia had been good, but every effort was being made to combat disease. The Sanitary Commission in the Mediterranean had been sent to Mesopotamia to assist the local medical authority.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LORD LANSDOWNE.

IMPENDING RESIGNATION OWING TO FAILING HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Lord Lansdowne will shortly resign owing to failing health. The step will have no political significance.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GORIZIA VICTORY.

AUSTRIANS FLEE IN DESPERATE HASTE.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
MILAN, Aug. 12.

While the Italian advanced guards forded the Isonzo and engaged the enemy on the outskirts of Gorizia driving him out of houses with bombs and machine-guns, the main body crossed the bridges which were repaired in a few hours as the Austrians in their desperate haste had ineffectively set fire to and mined them. The Italian artillery imperturbably crossed in a tornado of shell fire. The Austrians had driven the civilian population towards La Bac, but the non-combatants were caught in a curtain of fire and had to return.

Tragic scenes were witnessed as women and children took refuge in the ruins and dugouts, shrieking for help. Finally they regained the town where they hid in cellars awaiting deliverance. Seven thousand were thus found by the Italians and they joined the soldiers with exultant hurrahs, many weeping for joy.

Prominent people in Gorizia had long been exiled and imprisoned but the Italian spirit was not diminished. Two ladies climbed the castle in darkness and hoisted the Italian flag before the Austrian commander had fled.

ROME, Aug. 12.

A communiqué states that the Italians have crossed the Vallone, capturing two strongly defended heights and occupied Oppacchiaselle at dawn capturing 270 men and three field-guns.

The Austrians are holding out on the hills eastward of Gorizia supported by artillery from the Bainsizza plateau.

AUSTRIANS SMOKED OUT OF CAVERNS.

STAFF HEADQUARTERS WRECKED AND HUNDREDS BURIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
MILAN, Aug. 11.

A feature of the fighting at Gorizia was the stubborn resistance by the Austrians in hundreds of caverns excavated from the mountains.

Eight hundred Hungarians in a grotto at Podgora fought with bombs and maxims day and night and were finally smoked out by fires of straw and petroleum lighted at the entrance to the cave.

The Austrian Staff Headquarters, the Palace of Justice at Gorizia, was wrecked and hundreds of officers were buried.

Most of the Italian prisoners had been confined in caverns and were liberated.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WHOLE OF DOBERDO PLATEAU OCCUPIED.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Aug. 11.

It is officially announced that we have occupied the whole Doberdo Plateau and reached the line of the Vallone, eastward of which the enemy has been completely routed and retired, after having been driven out of very strong defences in the Sanmichele-Sanmartino sector.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AUSTRIAN ISONZO DEFENCE.

BOTH PIVOTS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Aug. 13.

The capture of the entire fortified zone of Carso, west of the Vallon Pass, is semi-officially described as equal in importance to the fall of Gorizia. Both positions were the pivots of the Austrian Isonzo defence. The whole Carso zone had been transformed by a year's work into a vast formidable redoubt. Trenches were sunk deep in rock, were armour-plated and defended by entanglements and minefields connected with an immense system of communication trenches. Natural caves sheltered swarms of troops from the most murderous fire and perfect telephone and telegraph installations enabled the command to regulate the fire of hundreds of guns in the rear. The Austrians considered the position impregnable.

AIR-RAID ON VENICE.

TWO PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

An Italian communiqué states that two persons have been killed and some damage done by a hostile air-raid on Venice.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA TORMOSA DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Aug. 12.

It is officially announced that the Austrian air-raid on Venice on Tuesday night did negligible damage to the railway and military establishments but completely destroyed the church of Santa Maria Tormosa.

MR. TILAK BOUND OVER.

THE MAGISTRATE'S FINDING.

WHAT IS "DISAFFECTION"?

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, the District Magistrate of Poona, delivered judgment on Saturday in the case against Mr. Tilak and ordered Mr. Tilak to execute a bond for Rs. 20,000, with two sureties each in a sum of Rs. 10,000 for good behaviour for a period of one year. Mr. Tilak gave the necessary sureties. The following is the text of the judgment:—

On information laid by Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Poona, this Court on the 22nd July, 1916, issued a notice under sections 108 and 112, Criminal Procedure Code, calling upon Bal Gangadhar Tilak to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for a sum of Rs. 20,000, with two sureties each in a sum of Rs. 10,000, for his good behaviour for a period of one year.

The information laid was to the effect that B. G. Tilak having previous convictions for sedition was orally disseminating seditious matter, that is matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 124-A I.P.C., and in witness thereof the reports, prepared by shorthand writers in Marathi, of speeches delivered by Mr. Tilak on 1st May, 1916, 31st May 1916, and 1st June 1916, together with English translations of the same were put in by Mr. Guider.

A summons was issued to Mr. Tilak returnable on 28th of July 1916; subsequently on the application of the defence a postponement was granted till 2nd August, and again on the application of both parties till 7th August.

The evidence in support of this information has been heard. It consists of the statements of the two shorthand reporters and of an official from the Oriental Translator's Office. The former testify that the Marathi transcripts of their shorthand notes (viz. Exhibits B, D and F) contain a correct account of what they heard Tilak say: the latter certifies that the English translations put in viz. (Exhibits G, H and I) are correct translations of Exhibits B, D and F.

The prosecution also put in a certificate under Section 511, clause (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding Tilak's previous convictions for sedition. Counsel for Tilak objected to this record of previous convictions going in; but his objection was overruled. Mr. Jinnah (for Tilak) remarked that the fine of Rs. 1,000 under Section 153-A had been remitted by Government, and Mr. Binning (for Government) admitted that this was so.

Tilak in reply to the Court admitted that the reports of his speeches were on the whole and generally speaking correct, although there were omissions and imperfections. His object, he said, was to defend and explain Home Rule, and point out the best way of obtaining it; also to exhort people to become members of the Home Rule League. Asked whether he could explain in a few words what he meant by Home Rule he replied: 'It is given in the speeches.'

The defence called no witnesses. Counsel for the defence has not seriously impuned the correctness of the translations of the speeches—but he objects to the translation of a few words to which I will now refer.

TRANSLATIONS OBJECTED.

In the first speech (Exhibit G) on page 3 it is suggested that the word "the" in line 4 is superfluous; also that the word "entity" in the middle of the page should be "form." On page 5 instead of 'conceit' the defence suggest "over confidence"; on page 6 they object to 'rogue' as a translation of "dhurt"; on page 7 for "accumulated" they would read "collected"; on page 8 for "obstruction" they read "hindrance"; on page 9 for "sovereign's policy" "state policy". This is the complete list of emendations in speech I, and the only one of the least importance to the meaning in the opinion of this Court, is the last. Here the Marathi transcript shows rajdhoran 'sovereign's policy'. Had it shown rajyadhoran the correct translation would have been 'state policy.' One of the shorthand writers made no distinction between his shorthand version of raj and rajya; the other did. In any case it seems to the Court a reasonable possibility that the speaker may have been misheard. The general trend of the argument in speech I seems to fit in better with "state policy" in place of "sovereign's policy" in the passage at the foot of page 9; I would therefore allow the defence the benefit of the doubt in this case and read "state policy."

In speech II (Exhibit H) two emendations are suggested on page 2. The first, "administration of the State" instead of "ruling power," is accepted by counsel for the prosecution; the second is an improved translation of a somewhat difficult passage regarding the meaning of the word aliens. The improved translation will be found in the deposition of witness No. 2. It does not affect the argument.

In speech III (Exhibit I) the words "slavery" and "bondage" occurring at the foot of page 1 were challenged by the defence. The Marathi words are 'Gulamgiri' and 'dasya'. Witness No. 2, an experienced translator, asserts that these words are correctly translated; the defence asserts that the former should be translated "servitude," for "dasya" also they suggested the same word to the witness.

On page 3 the word 'beast' for 'pashu' is objected to — 'animal' or 'cattle' is suggested in its place.

Throughout the speeches wherever 'gulamgiri' appears it has been translated 'slavery' —the defence prefer "servitude."

TRANSLATION IMPUGNED BY DEFENCE.

The above is a complete list of the points —so far as the Court has been able to note them—in which the defence impugn the translations. There are, as might be expected, a few passages in which elisions appear to have occurred, making the meaning doubtful. On the whole, this Court finds no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the English versions Exhibiits G, H and I are accurate translations of the Marathi transcripts (B, D and F); and it sees no reason to question the statement of the shorthand writers, men of experience in their profession, that the transcripts represent a true and complete account of what they heard Mr. Tilak say.

Mr. Binning for the prosecution relies upon the whole of the speeches. He indicated certain passages on which he chiefly relies—they are marked in red by the Court on Exhibits G, H and I. He states plainly that he does not call into question the propriety of the discussion of Home Rule. His instructions are to express no views on that subject. What he asked the Court to condemn, on the ground that it is seditious within the meaning of Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, are the remarks made by Tilak in various parts of the speeches in which he imputes dishonest and corrupt motives to Government.

Analysing briefly the speech delivered on 1st May we find first of all an attempt to divide the Government existing in India at the present time into two portions—the "invisible English Government," and the "visible Government by whose hands the invisible Government is getting works done." Mr. Tilak says he does not desire to change the former, but that the latter should "pass into other hands" and, as he explains later, by that he means "into our own hands", the hands of the people of this country.

ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

He goes on to tell his audience that it is not sedition to ask for the removal of a single official, be he a sepoy or a Governor. He then plainly indicates his opinion that the present administration is not being carried on well. He gives a list of alleged grievances—abolition of kulkarni watans, Forest 'zulum', spread of liquor drinking, absence of proper education, abolition of trial by jury at Belgaum, no college in the Karnatic. Why, he asks, do these things exist. There is only one answer. "If you had been the officials in their place, or if their authority had been responsible to the public opinion, these things would not have happened." He goes on to tell his audience they are helpless; they can do nothing without a petition to the Collector. "We want some better arrangement than this." The present officials, not being selected by the people, think they know best—it is their conceit or over-confidence. "Other bureaucrats say act "according to our wishes; we say, act according to our wishes so that all grievances will be removed."

Later on he refers to the visible Government in this country as the 'deities' between the people and the "invisible king or Government." "God does not get angry; these deities get angry without reason." He gives the instance of the panch trying to keep the administration of his own affairs out of the hands of their wards. They say he is half-mad, that he has bad habits; eventually they go before the court and get him adjudged mad. "Some things like these have now begun to happen here."

Then follows the story of the three rogues. Mr. Jinnah for the defence sought to give this story a cachet of respectability by quoting it as delivered by Sir R. Bhandarkar in the course of a speech in Council, when he likened his opponents in the matter of the University Bill including such a reputable person as the Hon. Mr. Gokhale —to the three rouges of this story. But a story may be told in more than one way, and may carry more than one moral. Mr. Tilak's object appears to have been to invite his audience to see a likeness between those Indians who do not advocate Home Rule and the rogues of the story; and to warn them to beware of the guiles of those persons who would deprive them of their rightful property i.e., swarajya.

QUESTION OF FITNESS.

He next discusses the question of fitness. He indulges in some remarks which are admittedly offensive (*i.e.* Mr Jinnah for the defence admits them to be so) regarding the inexperienced youth from England who he suggests lord it over the Mamlatdars of 60 years of age.

He concludes this discussion by the words "How long will you teach us? * * *. Is there any end to this? "Or must we just like this work under you like slaves till the end?" He adds "These officers have control over the people's education and it is their duty to improve them; this duty remains on one side, they make attempts on the other side. They say that whatever attempts they make it is impossible for these people to become fit for this work. I think that to place such excuses before the invisible Government, is in a manner an occupation of securing one's own interest."

After referring to the smooth working of the administration in the Native State of Mysore he remarks: "The only object in saying that the Indians are not fit to carry on the administration is that they are always to be kept in slavery, that they are to be made to do work by labouring like slaves, and that the ways whereby their intellect and their ability may be developed are to be stopped"—sentiments greeted by his audience with cheers and cries of 'shame'.

In the next paragraph (page 9) he refers to the money-making or trading policy of the East India Company; an administration in which the peoples' good was not considered. In 1858 the sovereign took the administration into his own hands, but the establishment of employees remained the same. The Director of the Company went, and the State Secretary came in his place; it is the latter—and not the Governor-General—who decides how much money is to be spent in India and what taxes are to be imposed. "This is but a commercial policy" says Mr. Tilak. "Though the administration went into the hands of the Queen's Government, and although they issued a great proclamation, the sovereign's policy (or "the state policy" in the alternative version) is not on the basis of the proclamation. "The sovereign's policy is in accordance with the trading Company's policy, the administration of the kingdom is in accordance with the Company's policy. And in the meantime the proclamation has no effect (Laughter, cheers)."

A little later he says that the bureaucracy, the State Secretary and the Governor-General have been cajolling the people of India by promising them additional powers and places. Then follows an objectionable reference to the Educational Department, in which though most of the subordinate servants are Indians, a Saheb is kept at the head to restrain their mouths and scope of their intellect."

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

A little later the State Secretary is told that he is not wanted and is likened to the "son-in-law"—the suggestion apparently being that his appointment is the result of a job. A few lines lower down occurs this sentence "I say again, if the nation is to get happiness, if the thousands of complaints that have arisen today are to be removed, then first of all change this system of administration." The audience are told that if they get "swarajya" all their difficulties will disappear. If additional expenditure is to be met it will be met voluntarily and will not oppress their minds. Then follows a somewhat important sentence "learned aliens may tell us, when we are passing "through this door, that we should not pass through this door but through that; but if any one comes and stands there and (begins to) tell us not to go through it, then we have to (or alternatively rendered 'shall have to') go out by giving him a push. The very same is the case with "swarajya." This is the obstruction of the democracy."

Mr. Jinnah suggests that "this door" is the door of Parliament, also that there is something missing in the sentence.

Mr. Tilak then passes on to a reference to the extravagance of paying a Collector Rs. 2,500. If they say they want this big pay on account of the hardships of the climate, etc., he replies by asking "who told them to come here? We did not ask them."

A few lines further down he tells his audience that he proposes to go on 'placing the subject (before the people) at every place" in order to forward the Home Rule movement.

So ends speech No. 1, delivered on 1st May, 1916, at the 18th Provincial Conference at Belgaum before a large audience, composed of "people of all sorts" (witness No. 1).

MR. JINNAH'S CONTENTION.

What have the defence to say about this speech? Mr. Jinnah tells this Court that *the criticism in speech No. 1 is the criticism of a certain set of administrators*, and refers to Mr. Justice Strachey's remarks in XXII Bombay at page 135 to the effect that the Government established in British India "means British rule and its representatives as such—the existing political system as distinguished from any particular set of administrators."

The Court has no hesitation in rejecting this suggestion—the quotations given above provide complete grounds for its refutation.

Mr. Jinnah's next line of defence is that the Act of 1858 (i.e., the Act under which the Government of India is constituted, since repealed and consolidated by an Act of 1915) is nothing but a measure which may lawfully be disapprobated with a view to its repeal or modification. Mr. Tilak in order to get it altered must show how the system set up by that Act is bad and defective. He proposes to get it altered in a lawful manner by going to Parliament; he must be allowed to criticize the system and expose its abuses or he will have no chance of getting it altered.

MEANING OF "DISAFFECTION."

The simple answer to this is that his criticisms must be such that they do not fall within the scope of Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. That section has been explained and commented on in numerous reported cases. It is agreed that Mr. Tilak's first trial reported in XXII Bombay is the most complete exposition of the law. On page 137 Mr. Justice Strachey distinguishes between disaffection and disapprobation. In VIII Bombay page 438 is found a definition of Government established by law in India; it amplifies Mr. Justice Strachey's definition on page 135 of XXII Bombay. I do not propose to discuss the law at length, it is now well understood. "Disaffection" in the words of Justice Strachey means "absence of affection of enmity." . . . "A man may criticise or comment on any measure or act of Government. . . . He may express the strongest condemnation of such measures, and he may do so severely, and even unreasonably, perversely and unfairly. . . But if he goes beyond that, and, whether in the course of comments on measures or not, holds up the Government itself to hatred or contempt .—as for instance by attributing to it every sort of evil and misfortune suffered by the people, or dwelling adversely on its foreign origin or character, or imputing to it base motives, or accusing it of hostility or indifference to the welfare of the people—then he is guilty under the Section . . . ." The quotations made above from the Belgaum speech include samples of three out of the four things which a man may not do.

Accordingly this Court has no hesitation in deciding that Mr. B. G. Tilak in his speech delivered at Belgaum on 1st May, 1916, did speak words calculated to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India, and did attempt to excite disaffection towards that Government, and that thereby he disseminated matter punishable under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Of the two speeches subsequently delivered at Ahmednagar it is not necessary to speak at great length. They contain seditious passages undoubtedly; a few only will be quoted here, though others can be found. In the speech of 31st May (Exhibit H) on page 2 he describes the Government as alien, and defines 'alien' as follows:—"He is to be considered alien who does not do this duty (i.e., those things whereby the nation may become eminent and be benefited), but looks only to his own benefit, to the benefit of his own race, and to the benefit of his original country." He says the people have been complaining of their grievances for the past 20 or 25 years, but "the Government (he repeats the phrase) is alien. It does not know. . . . . However much you may clamour, however much you may agitate, whatever the number of grounds you may show, its sight is so affected as not to see the figures drawn from its own reports and set before it." A little further on "Government has a sort of religious duty to perform; a sort of responsibility rests on its shoulders. I say that when a Government evades this responsibility it is no Government at all." He then compares the officials of the Government in India to the middlemen, or keepers of granaries, who according to the Indian proverbial expression, are worried (literally 'whose bellies ache') when the master spends his money freely. He gives the proverb a sting by telling his audience that the intervening middlemen's aching bellies should be removed—leading colour to a suggestion, which is not apparent in the prover in its usual form, that the middlemen are greedy and self interested, and on that account obtrude themselves between the master and the people.

In a later passage he invites attention to the fact that he desires to retain the rule of the English Government and does not desire a German Government in its place. Mr. Jinnah asks the Court to note this passage as an evidence of Mr. Tilak's good faith and loyalty.

In another passage Mr. Tilak complains that while money cannot be found for education it can be found for increasing the pay of the bureaucracy. Later he says, "Their first look-out is to see how their pay will be secure."

PRESENT RULE.

Again he declares the present Government unfit to rule because in 50 years they have not educated the Indians up to a point when they can rule themselves. He describes their "deceit" and "shuffling" in the matter of pronouncing the Indian unfit. He tells his audience that they must have the courage to laugh in the saheb's face, instead of in their homes. He finally exhorts them thus: "If you wish to remain slaves, do so. No one says do not. What is the use of giving advice to him hundreds of times who likes slavery? He who is willing to remain in slavery may do so freely. But this is not the condition of citizens." Mr. Jinnah says Mr. Tilak's only object is to wake people up out of their lethargy. Doubtless. But when in order to do he tells them they are "slaves," or are "in servitude" if that translation is preferred,—not once, but 10 or a dozen times in the course of the three speeches—then he must not complain if he is charged with attempting to excite disaffection towards the Government responsible, as he alleges, for keeping them in this unfortunate plight.

In the 3rd speech (Exhibit I) delivered on the following day, there are two passages which I will quote. The first develops the slavery theme: it runs thus: "Our industries must be improved. But why it was stopped? Who stopped it? If we begin to look out for the cause of this (it will appear that) we did not stop this industrial reform we did not stop this economic reform. In that nation in which there is a way and there is liberty to use and show one's ability, good qualities flourish. But when there is utter slavery and bondage, what qualities will be developed? Nothing will happen except with the pleasure of the master." Mr. Jinnah says again he is trying to wake up his audience; to the ordinary man he appears to be trying to alienate the affection of his listeners, to cause that absence of affection or enmity towards the Government which constitutes disaffection and disloyalty. A little later Mr. Tilak drives his point home still more by telling the people that unless they get the administration changed "every man in India will become more and more effeminate. The duty we have to do is that. Such are the institutions of slavery."

THE NATIONAL QUESTION.

The second important passage is concerned with his statement of what constitutes the national question. "The chief is whether a certain nation is to be treated like beasts or considering the people in the nation to be men, their sentiment, their desire for liberty is to be bent in some direction and they are to be brought and placed in the rank of civilized nation." The defence suggest that "beast" is too strong a word. After referring to the available distionaries and studying the context the Court concludes that an English writer or orator would certainly have used the words "brute beasts" in this connection, and that the word "pashu" in Mr. Tilak's mouth meant that and nothing else. There are other offensive passages in this speech calculated to alienate the affection of his audience from the rulers, but it is unnecessary to quote from it further.

Looking at these speeches "as a whole, fairly, freely, and without giving undue weight to isolated passages" what impression do they convey to us, and what impression must we believe they conveyed to the audience to which they were addressed? The impression I gather from them is that Mr. Tilak wishes to disaffect his audience towards the Government, in order that they may "wake up" (to adopt Mr. Jinnah's words) to their present unhappy condition, join his Home Rule League and help him in his agitation for a change in the administration of the country. He is addressing an ignorant audience—counsel for the defence insisted upon this point and he knows that he cannot interest them in his argument unless he can illustrate it forcibly, so he tells them that they are slaves, that their grievances remain unredressed that the Government only considers its own interests which are alien to theirs, and intends to keep them in slavery on the untrue excuse that they are not fit to rule themselves.

Mr. Jinnah's contention that it is not the Government that Mr. Tilak is attacking but only the Civil Service will be discarded at once by any one who reads the speeches through. The speaker refers frequently to the bureaucracy—using the English word—but the context and trend of his argument throughout shows that he is referring to the whole system of Government and the whole body of officials in India—from the Governor-General down to the police sepoy.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Tilak has been twice convicted under section 124-A; the first time in 1897, the second in 1908. He finished his term of imprisonment for the second offence only two years ago. He has proclaimed his intention in the Belgaum speech of talking again upon "this subject." Accordingly I am satisfied that in order to maintain his good behaviour it is necessary that he should execute a bond with two sureties as set out in my order of 22nd July last. I direct that he do enter into a bond in a sum of Rs. 20,000, with two sureties, each in a sum of Rs 10,000 to be of good behaviour for a period of one year (Section 118, Criminal Procedure Code).

C. W. HATCH.
District Magistrate, Poona.
12th August, 1916.

RUSSIA'S REVENUE AND RESERVES.

INCREASED BY 232 MILLION ROUBLESG IN FORMER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.

The revenue for the first three months of 1916, increased by 232 million roubles as compared with the revenue for the same period of 1915. The gold reserve is at present 1,543 million and total metal reserve two hundred millions which is as large as in 1915.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN BUKHAREST POWDER FACTORY.

115 KILLED AND 130 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Aug. 12.

Owing to an explosion in a powder factory at Dudeschti 115 persons have been killed and 130 injured.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER IN PARIS.

STILL SUFFERING FROM FEVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
PARIS, Aug. 12.

The Duke of Westminster has arrived here from Egypt. He has recovered from the congestion of the lungs, but is still suffering from fever and remains in hospital.

DESTRUCTIVE AIR RAID ON FIUME.

NUMEROUS BUILDINGS BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Aug. 12.

It is semi-officially stated that the air-raid on Fiume on the 2nd instant, was very destructive. It blew up numerous reservoirs of petroleum, destroyed all buildings near the torpedo factory and three sheds full of valuable machinery and damaged shipbuilding very seriously.

LIEUT.-COL. LEWIN.

LORD ROBERTS' SON-IN-LAW WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

Lieut.-Colonel Lewin, husband of Lady Edwina, daughter of Lord Roberts, has been wounded.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH LOAN IN AMERICA

FORTY MILLION STERLING BEING NEGOTIATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

A New York message to "The Times" says that forty million sterling British loan is being negotiated in America.

RELIEF OF STARVING SERBIANS.

GERMANS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

It is officially announced that Germany has declined to negotiate further regarding the Allies' offer in respect of the relief of occupied territories.

Great Britain agreed to release for the Serbians, if necessary, 2,000 tons of Rumanian grain controlled by the Allies, but informed the Central Powers that as they were in possession of enormous stocks of food-stuffs in Rumania they would have to provide for the Serbians in future.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GREEK LINER ON FIRE

1,200 PASSENGERS ON BOARD

FORTY KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Aug. 12.

The Liner Eleftherea, bound from Salonika for Volo with a cargo of petroleum and 1,200 passengers, mostly demobilised Greek troops, caught fire off Skiathos.

The boilers exploded and forty were killed and many injured. The captain succeeded in beaching the vessel.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SALONIKA FRONT.

FRENCH SUCCESS NEAR DOIRAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Aug. 11.

The French have advanced and occupied, the hill south of Doiran and the railway station five miles east of the town.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GENERAL SARRAIL.

APPOINTED GENERALISSIMO OF ALLIED FORCES AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 11.

General Sarrail has been formally appointed Generalissimo of the Allied Forces at Salonika. General Cordonier commands the French army at Salonika.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN FLEET.

A LARGE FLEET LEAVES KIEL CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

A Copenhagen message to the "Daily Mail" says that a large German Fleet, including Dreadnoughts, emerged from the Kiel Canal on Thursday and was sighted from Tramderup proceeding along Little Belt at full speed.

STARVATION IN SYRIA.

TURKEY REFUSES DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

Turkey has refused the request of the United States to permit a neutral committee to distribute relief in Syria where thousands are starving.

PORTUGUESE CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES

TROOPS TO FIGHT ON EUROPEAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Portuguese President telegraphing to the Paris "Journal" says:—We have already sent soldiers to East Africa. Now we are going to fight also on the European front, where we shall be proud to cooperate with the Allies.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HOSTILE SEAPLANES OVER DOVER.

NO MATERIAL DAMAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 12.

It is officially announced that two hostile seaplanes flew over Dover at noon and four bombs were dropped. No material damage was done. Anti-aircraft guns bombarded the seaplanes. Aeroplanes pursued the raiders who made off to sea. One officer and six men were wounded.

CHINESE OPIUM SMUGGLING SCANDAL.

7,000 POUNDS FOUND WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, Aug 11.

A great scandal has been caused by the arrest of four Yunnanese Members of Parliament on a charge of smuggling opium, of which 7,000 pounds valued at a million taels were found in their luggage, which in view of their official position was allowed to pass the Customs without being examined.

There is reason to believe that this is less than half what they had bought.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ZEPPELIN BADLY DAMAGED

A DUTCH REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.

The "Telegraaff" states that a badly damaged Zeppelin coming from the north descended in Belgium.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

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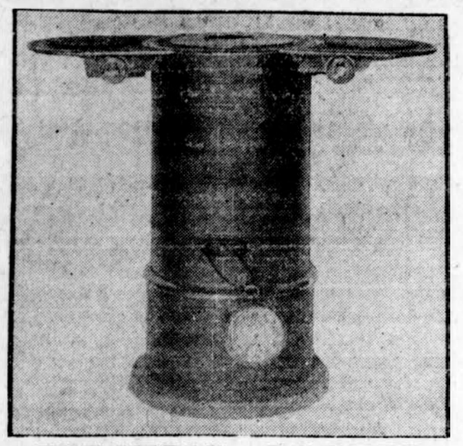

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WITH THE LANCE.

GERMANS CAUGHT IN OPEN.

DRAGOONS AND INDIANS CHARGE.

A correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on July 15, about the entry of the British cavalry in the conflict on the Somme, says:—

Three weeks ago had any man told you that before this same measure of time had passed our cavalry would be riding down the Boches you would have doubtless smiled with sympathetic incredulity. Yet this is what actually happened on Friday (July 14) evening. No wonder the infantry in their trenches cheered to the echo as the troopers went clattering past them. The detachments which took part were from the Dragoon Guards and the Deccan Horse. Now that the sabre has been drawn and the lance levelled our cavalry may well be bursting with impatience and enthusiasm. Their turn will unquestionably arrive.

The detachments engaged left camp early in the morning of the 14th. They proceeded to a given rendezvous to await orders, and watered and fed their horses. This was the last opportunity that presented itself of watering the horses until they returned after the gallant exploits of their riders. Then in accordance with their orders the horsemen advanced and threw out patrols to reconnoitre. They found the advance over the shell-pitted ground difficult. Their route lay across a perfect morass of shell and mine-ploughed ground, disused trenches, and wrecked barbed wire entanglements. They proceeded in accordance with the tactical scheme they were designed to fill, and of which I can say no more than that it was to co-operate with and cover the flanks of the infantry during the attack.

HELP FROM AN AEROPLANE.

Whilst working towards high ground between Bazentin-le-Grand and the northern corner of the Mametz Wood the cavalry were spotted by the Germans, and artillery and machine-gun fire swept them. The ranks were opened and, cover being taken as far as possible, the casualties were few. At one place some men dismounted, and bringing their weapons to bear upon what was suspected to be a machine-gun emplacement, poured in a heavy fire with good effect. When progress had been made by the right flank one of our monoplanes performed a singularly plucky act. A hot fire was being directed upon the cavalry from the cover of a dense copse. Suddenly the aircraft, which had been hovering overhead, swooped to within 300ft. of the horsemen, and its Lewis gun began to rattle violently. For an instant the troopers thought that the machine must be manned by a Boche although carrying our identification marks, and they unbucketed their rifles to reply. But finding that no bullets were coming from above, and that on the other hand the monoplane appeared to be a target for the hidden gunfire, they soon realised that the gallant observer had spotted the whereabouts of the German gunners in the copse, and was firing upon them. Four times did the machine circle over the spot until presumably the gunner had emptied his last drum, and even then he took steps to indicate certain enemy positions before he finally soared again.

From a grassy bank came one or two desultory rifle shots and some of the Deccan Horse rode hard at it. Eight Germans emerged from shell holes, and, dropping on their knees, yelled "Pity! Pity!" I am told that they clung to the horses' legs with such tenacity that there was considerable difficulty in getting them away when an infantry patrol came up to take them in charge. The cavalry screen, never losing touch with the infantry, actually rode right up to the last new German trench and found it deserted, save for a few machine-gunners. They were moving warily toward Flers when there arrived the opportunity for which all ranks had so long been pining. The country was open, undulating pleasantly, and well-dotted with crops. From behind a wavering wall of corn some distance ahead there came the crackle of small arms fire. Half a troop of Dragoon Guards and half a troop of Deccan Horse were riding in advance in well-extended order, the former being the front rank. The men were all armed with lances. They were already moving at a sharp trot when word to charge rang out.

"A DASH ACROSS A POLO FIELD."

"It was like a dash across a polo field," said an officer to me, "only our men were all too grimly in earnest. We struck between fifteen and twenty of the beggars, and thirty more threw up their hands. Quite a decent little show, the only pity being that it was not on a bigger scale and did not last longer.

When dusk fell the cavalrymen were withdrawn to a position where they could help the infantry to consolidate for the night, the men digging in and tethering their horses behind cover. Later on, having effected the purpose for which they had been sent forward they were brought to the rear again. I learn that one of the most pleasing features of the whole episode was the great camaraderie shown under fire by the Deccan Horse and the Dragoons, men who have nothing in common in creed being brought together in an unanimity of purpose, before which every other consideration vanished.

ESTD. 1877.

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and as a protection against Malaria, Dysentery, and infectious complaints.

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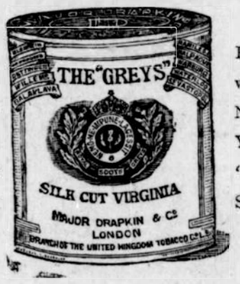

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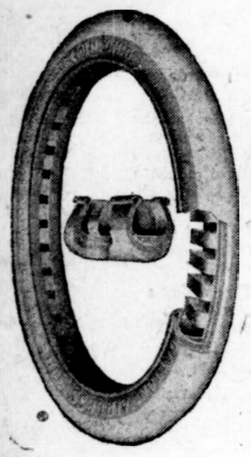

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The opportunity is one which is almost unequalled, that of getting behind one of the grandest countries in the world,—a country which has been falling back,—and lifting it up to its rightful place.

The danger is one which every trade organization faces. This danger is the ambition of separate trades and separate industries to make the central organization do for them the work they ought to do for themselves.

The duty of our manufacturers and merchants is to look at things in a big, broad way and not to expect the Associated Indian Chamber to make their goods famous or to sell them. That's their own business.

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